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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 273. BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1 14. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Nov.				
21st ,,	Malda	6000	Egypt	8000
28th ,,	Isar-i-Bird	1150	....	
5th Dec.	Malda	6000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Multa	8000	....	
19th ,,	Malda	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	
1915.				
2nd January	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th ,,	Multa	8000	....	
16th ,,	Malda	6000	Morea	11000
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	....	
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

W. L. FIRTH, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kinka Maru	T. Tsuda	3808	1st Nov.	17th Nov.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	4785	2nd Nov.	4th Dec
Colombo Maru	O. Sakomoto	6019	13 h Dec.	2:th Dec.
Kagi Maru	M. Tabusa	6301	1st Jan. 15	13th Jan. 15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co., 28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

All sailings temporarily suspended until further notice owing to the war.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Marseilles	678	891	422	649
London via Marseilles	658	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	608	957	463	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of leave.

The 1st and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE,

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Nawera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius: Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH, Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LINGA, 2,184, Mon. 16th Nov. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

KASARA, 1,695, Thurs. 19th Nov., 9 a. m. ‡C. M.

LHASA, 2,134, Fri. 20th November *Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

‡Cutch Mandvi.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 19th November, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Henjam, Linga and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S S. "GRACCHUS," 3,750 tons, about 17th November, calling at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier. Bombay.

16th November, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Ton. nage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	15th Nov. 1914
S.S Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Ton-nage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	..	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5001	J. Thomson	16th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R. D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	..	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	625	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.

Prices Moderate.

F. CORNAGLIA,

Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams "Cornaglia": Telephone No. 42.

ICO

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I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 15,56,600
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patalia and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor to survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 284

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Stree

P. O. Box 803. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

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Music is an unfailing joy in every home. A cheerful home to rest in gives a clear head for work. The best thing your home can offer you is the opportunity to enjoy the finer pleasures of life. If you would have this opportunity abundant in your home first of all provide

GOOD MUSIC

which is the best of all entertainers and next a

GOOD PIANOFORTE

which to good music is the most universally enjoyable accompaniment. Our Piano Saloon offers you the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS

And our Music Saloon the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE MUSIC

in Songs, Operas, Piano and Organ Music, Dances, &c.

Music and Piano Department

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Lisoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 2 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary, Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Dr. T. H MOORE & Co., Chief Agents Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORK AN GUARTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Rs. 1 per insertion, every additional line (six words) or part of a line 8 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the proprietors cannot undertake to send notice to advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAYAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best examination results, 50, Esplanade Road. 882

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCUS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2150

WANTED.

MANICURE—Experienced English lady Manicurist desires clients, terms moderate Apply to Box. No. 550, Advt. Dept 'Bombay Chronicle." 3039

NURSE—A GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' 3039

WANTED SITUATION as housekeeper by widow, European, middle aged, hard working and experienced. Good references. Apply Box No. 551 Advt Dept 'Bombay Chronicle. 3039

WANTED—A competent EUROPEAN well versed in the art of Bakery, Pastry and Confectionery. Liberal terms offered. Apply with testimonials and past experience to the SECRETARY, DELHI BISCUIT Co., Ltd., Delhi. 3064

WANTED to sell a HUMBER MOTOR CYCLE Double Cylinder three speed Gore 2¾ H. P. in excellent condition used only four months. Apply to Messrs. THANKS & Co., 4391 Sirdar Grihs, Bombay.

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN with Railway experience, capable of designing and of preparing Drawings from rough sketches. Salary up to 100 Rupees according to qualifications, must be prepared to join by 7th December, 1914. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, Murtajapur-Yeotmal-Railway, 3090 Daryapur (Berar).

WANTED—Young energetic qualified veterinary assistants for this Department. The general conditions of employment are as follows: On first appointment, Rs. 30 per mensem which may rise to Rs. 40, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 after each five years of approved service. A fixed pony allowance of, Rs. 10 per mensem is made to itinerating veterinary assistants. Veterinary Inspectors are generally selected from suitable senior veterinary assistants and receive, Rs. 75 per mensem rising to Rs. 120 and a grade of Deputy Superintendents has recently been created from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400.

Apply to—

E. W. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, 3047 United Provinces, Lucknow.

WANTED for the Bengal Police ex-Jemadars or Subadars of the Indian Army. Must be of exemplary character and recommended by their late Commanding Officers. Must know sufficient English to enable them to deal with correspondence of the Reserve office and to maintain the service records of the force. Selected candidates will be appointed as Inspectors of the armed branch of the force on probation for 1 year. Pay Rs. 150 rising, in 3 grades, to Rs. 250 with free quarters, and selected officers will be allowed travelling allowance to join their appointments.

Applications with copies of testimonials and service records will be received up to the 20th December, 1914, and should be addressed to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT, to the Inspector-General of Police, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. 3049

WANTED in March next, a Senior Music Mistress for Oakgrove Girls' School. Commencing salary Rs. 110 per mensem with free board and lodging, washing and medical attendance. Applicant must possess the Associateship of the London Trinity College of Music for the Pianoforte or an equivalent qualification and be qualified to prepare pupils for all the theory examinations of that College. Preference will be given to one capable of teaching on the Tonic Solfa system.

Salary will be paid for the 12 months of the year and the mistress appointed will become a member of the Provident institution.

Applications, with copies of certificates and testimonials, should be addressed to—

THE HEAD MISTRESS, Oakgrove School, Jharipani, U. P. R. S. HIGHET, Agent & Chairman, E. & R. Aided School. 3049.

WANTED.

SURVEYOR required for Poona. Rs. 50—2—70 with cycle allowance. Apply letter only to the CONTRACTING SURVEYOR to Government, Bombay.

WANTED.—CANVASSERS for native piece. Good commission given or salary Rs. 60. THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL WORKS, 10-11 Ambalal Doshi, Bombay. 4426

BILL CLERK having experience of 12 years possessing good testimonials available for engagement in any Solicitors firm. Apply to Box No. 1015 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4402

WANTED LADY AGENTS to send round Drapery goods, Children's Frocks, etc., in a box. The income derived is about 100 a month. Only four Agents wanted. Apply to Box No. 1017 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4428

WANTED Rs. 8,000 SECURITY (by a Parsi) on the mortgage of his landed valuable property situated in the native town outside the Fort. Interest at 7½ per cent. no brokerage will be given. Apply to box No. 552 Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a trained FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, for the Burhanpur Branch Dispensary, salary Rs. 90, plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance, plus Rs. 5 house rent p. m.

Apply to the CIVIL SURGEON, Khandwa, C. P. 3047

WANTED an EUROPEAN LADY HEAD MISTRESS for Parsi Girls' English School, Surat. Apply stating qualifications to the undersigned

Dr. N. N. KHAMBATA, Surat. 4382

REQUIRED For Lahore Municipality, a qualified Medical lady for post of Lady Health Visitor. Pay Rs. 100 and conveyance allowance Rs. 25.

Apply early to—

HEALTH OFFICER, 3039 Lahore.

WANTED.—Chronic Sufferers who have tried all cures in vain to consult me. Treatment and medicines free to poor patients during October and November months.

DR. H. HOLST, 309, Hornby Road, (opp. Petit Library), Hours 11-3; week days only. 4241

WANTED applications for posts of Subedar Rs. 100 and of Jamadar Rs. 60. Those having good English Education and medically fit need apply. Military pensioners having these qualifications will be preferred. Apply with testimonials mentioning Caste, age etc., to

COMMANDANT, Bhavnagar Infantry, Kathiawar.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Europeans for the POST of STOREKEEPER. Pay Rs. 400—25—Rs. 450 subject to six months probation. Preference will be given to applicans who have a knowledge of Engineering. Applications in writing should reach the undersigned with copies only of testimonials on or before 1st December.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co. LTD, Mg. Agents, Alcock, Ashdown & Co. Ld., 40, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 4380

WANTED.—Applications are invited for the post of Honorary Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, which will fall vacant on 15th December 1914.

Applications, with testimonials and address should be sent to the Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, by the 20th November 1914.

A. STREET. M.B. Lt. Col. I.M.S. Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital.

J. J. Hospital, Bombay, 12th November, 1914. 4408

WANTED CONTRACTORS to tender for the work of providing 3 ha dkt pitching to the side slopes of the Uran Jessai road. The tenders will be received by the undersigned at Panvel upto 4 p.m., on the 23rd November, 1914. Approximate cost of the work is Rs. 30,000. Rs. 300 in currency notes must accompany each tender as earnest money.

Plans and specifications can be seen and tender forms obtained on payment of Re one in the undersigned's office at Alibag during office hours on any day except Sundays and holidays.

J. H. ADVANI, B. Sc., L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Kolaba District.

Camp Karjat, 13th November, 1914. 4425

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FOR SALE.—Cheap, 4 seated Tum Tum, with cushions, strong, very serviceable Rs. 100/-; English saddle De Bridle serviceable Rs. 25/-; French Field glasses in case. (8 lens), with shoulder strap and sling cord. New, excellent condition, Rs. 15; English Tan Canvas Hold, all by Hepburne Gale and Ross, London, size 58 x 39. Jean lined brass buckles, strong straps, new, never used Rs. 15/-. White Buck or Sambur leather, Tennis lace boots, (size 8), cotton string soles, new, never used, Rs. 7/- Ladies saddle with De Bride (English), Buck skin seat good condition, Rs. 30/- six Black Buck Heads stuffed, good horns, glass eyes, the lot Rs. 25/-. Pair English leather Brown Leggings, Rs. 3/-. Solid leather cartridge magazine box 17 x 10 x 7 inches Rs 9/-. Apply to "X X" c/o Bombay Chronicle." 4437

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Best PIANO and best PHONOGRAPH with plates and very good rubber tyred Brougham. Apply sharp—DOCTOR GAZDAR, Bulsar. 4404

FOR SALE.—OXYPATHOR; Back Plate; wrench. Whole set Rs. 150. Very little used. Excellent condition. Apply to Box No. 1016, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4427

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done & good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr PRESS COACH FACTORY opp. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 262

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—2ND FLOOR lately occupied by The Parsi Press on Frere Road Fort. Apply next door No. 105. 428

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms facing the open sea at a Villa in Bandra Suit a bachelor (European). Rent moderate. With or without board. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3094

TO BE LET.—Ground, first and second floor of a Bungalow situate on Warden Road as a whole or separately. Apply DAMODAR RAMJEE, 6 Hummum Street Fort, Bombay. 4301

TO LET.—LONAVLA, "BAROMETER VIEW," 'A' and 'C' Bangalows furnished for season. Apply MRS. COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 4305

A LADY has superior accommodation for two gentlemen as paying guests in one of the best parts of Byculla, in the vicinity of the Byculla Club. Apply to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3082

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1914, for the purchase of above watch can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at his Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorized Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th October, 1914. 416.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, SURAT.

In the matter of the INDIAN BOBBIN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., in liquidation under the Indian Companies' Act No. VII of 1913. Mis Application No. 70 of 1914.

PITAMBER PANAJI .....Applicant.

IS hereby given that under orders passed by the District Judge, Surat, on 6th November, 1914, the mill premises of the Indian Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (now in liquidation) with all its machinery situate at Varachha Road, Surat will be sold by public auction at 12 noon on the 5th December 1914, in accordance with conditions of sale approved by the District Judge.

The conditions of sale will be read at the time of the auction sale.

The Company's premises and machinery will be open for inspection by the intending purchasers between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m., from the 23rd November 1914, Surat, Nanpura Road.

7th November 1914. (Sd.) C. M. GANDHI, Official Liquidator.

The Indian Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation).

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an auction for sale of the undernoted estimated quantities of Timber at the Tavargatti Forest Depot, M. & S. M. Railway on the 7th December, 1914, and following days. The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction, at the Tavargatti Depot Office and the undersigned's Office between the hours of 11 a.m., and 4 p.m., on every day except Sundays and Holidays:—

Teak in the Square Cubic feet	1,50,000
Jungle-woods matti, nana, etc.	50,000
Teak Poles	500
Swan scantlings, planks battens &c. cft.	6,000
Sissum	40,000

A. G. EDIE, Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office Kanara, N.D., Camp Belgaum.

Dated, 10th October, 1914. 4299.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up Northern Express.
P.M.			P.M.
1. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 5.30
21.52	Arr.	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep. 7.35
20.37	"	Muttra	" 8.45
3.20	"	Delhi	" 6. 0
5.48	"	Bhatinda	" 23 43
7.18	"	Ferozepore Cantonment	" 22 12
8.56	"	Lahore Cantonment West	" 20.32
11.17	"	Wazirabad	" 17.50
14 0	"	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	" 14.54
2.49	"	Jhelum	" 16 13
5.50	"	Rawalpindi	" 13.32
8.10	"	Nowshera	" 9.47
20 13	"	Peshawar Cantonment	" 8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
P.M.			A.M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8.30
3.20	Arr.	Delhi	Dep. 6. 0
1.23	"	Meerut Cantonment	" 2.11
4.27	"	Saharanpur	" 23. 5
7.26	"	Cantonment †	" 21. 8
8. 0	Dep.	Am	Arr. 20 45
			Dep. 19.30
0.30	Arr.	Kalka †	Arr. 18.40
		Simla	Dep. 13 10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.

†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KANSARA NARON LALJEE, late of Bombay Kansara Hindu Inhabitant a Goldsmith residing at Jamli Moholla outside the Fort, ...Deceased.

BAI NARBADABAI widow of the said KANSARA NARON LALJEE of Bombay Kansara Hindu Inhabitant residing at Jamli Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executrix of the said Will according to the tenor thereof .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 10th day of November, 1914

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM AND LALJEE, 4430 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of NARAYEN RAMCHANDRA MURKUTE a clerk in the Bombay Gas Company Limited residing at Khetwadi late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

MORESHWAR NARAYEN of Bombay Deccani Hindu Inhabitant in the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., residing at Khetwadi outside the Fort of Bombay the son of the said deceased...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 13th day of November, 1914.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Petitioner's Attorneys. 4433

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 26th November, 1914, for the undermentioned works. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents.

(1) Constructing Chemical Analyser's Laboratory in the compound of old Government House, Parel.
Value of work about .....Rs. 1,61,871
(a) Earnest money .....Rs. 8,100
(b) Security Deposit .....Rs. 16,200

(2) Reinforced concrete work in connection with the construction of the Chemical Analyser's Laboratory as above
Value of work about .....Rs. 24,945
(a) Earnest money .....Rs. 1,200
(b) Security Deposit .....Rs. 2,400

The amount of Earnest money mentioned above, to accompany each tender, should be paid in cash or in Government Promissory Notes.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 12th November, 1914. 4436

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of NAROTUMDAS HURJIWANDAS alias NAROTUM HURJIWANDAS alias NAROTUMDAS HURJIWANDAS MOONIM a Landed Proprietor late of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant ...Deceased.

1. PREMJI KACHRA of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant a share broker residing at Mint Road within the Fort. 2. LALCHAND JUTHA also of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort. 3. THAKOREDAS MANMOHANDAS also of Bombay Modh Bania Inhabitant merchant residing at Khetwady without the Fort and 4 JAMNADAS NARANDAS also of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant a Bookkeeper and accountant in the employ of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., residing at Vithalwady without the Fort the executors named in the said Will.Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B MALABARI.

The 2nd day of November, 1914

Messrs. JEHANGIR SEERVAI, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL, 4429 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of MAHADEO DHAKOO PARAB a jobber late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant...Deceased.

GOPIKABAI widow of MAHADEO DHAKOO PARAB the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Chinchpogli without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Prothonotary.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 13th day of November, 1914

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, 4434 Petitioners Attorneys.

NOTICE.

"THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS."

AS the Selection of Students for the above scholarships for the year 1915, will be made by the DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS ADVISORY BOARD on the 15th JANUARY, 1915, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community (all Sub-sections included) and Studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government, applications are invited so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th January, 1915. Poor and deserving Female Students of the said Community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges may also apply. All applications must be made on Forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same. This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar scholars also.

HONORARY SECRETARY, Dabholkar Scholarships. Advisory Board.

Anand Kanan, Chaupaty, Road, Bombay, 14th November 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th Nov. at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will under instruction from Mr. Kanji Mowji the executor of the late Maharani Vabuji, sell by public auction at their Rooms at 53 Medows Street Fort, first floor opposite the Oak Lane the following furniture etc., belonging to the deceased consisting of Tapestry lined drawing room suits, of sofas and chairs, office tables, mehta boxes, copper and brass utensils, iron singles and double bedsteads, cupboards, benches, Godrej's safe, iron safe, easy chairs, etc.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th November 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 51, MEADOWS STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PIECE OF LAND AT POISAR, NEAR B. B. & C. I. RY. BORIVLI STATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 758 of 1914.

BHAIDAS THAKOREDAS ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

DEVIDAS VANDRAWANDAS, Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of August, 1914, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Special Commissioner appointed herein on the premises at Poisar Taluka, Sasti Zilla Thana Pot Taluk Bandra District Thana on the 26th day of November, 1914, in one lot at the hour of 4-00 o'clock in the afternoon unless the same have been sold previous thereto by private contract. Before the time of Auction the Special Commissioner will be glad to receive and consider any private offers for the said properties as he has power to sell the same by private contract with the consent of the parties to the suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Poisar Sasti Zilla Thana Pot Taluk Bandra District Thana and bearing following numbers:—

S.-v.-j. No.	Pot No.	Paini No.	Acres	Gunthas	Taxe
75	4	0	0	14	0-13-0
75	1	0	0	13½	0- 9-0
75	0	0	2	1	4- 0-0
75	3	4	0	7	0- 1-0
4	0	2	0	1	0- 1-0
22	0	27	0	20	0- 4-0
8	7	0	0	3½	0- 6-0
9	2	0	1	1	5- 8-0
9	1-4-0	½	0	3½	0- 4-7
8	2	0	0	11½	2- 4-0
15	1	0	0	3	0- 0-8
16	2	0	0	10½	1- 4-0
17	4	0	0	7	1- 5-0
8	9-13	0	1	35	7- 6-0

The above piece consists of two plots one of which is bounded as follows:—On the East by the land of Byramji Jijibhoy, on the West by the land of Sinor Nicol Patel, on the North by the Garden of Pascal Anant Darell and on the South by the land of Patel Zoozia Mary Rebello and the second piece is bounded on the East by the land of Sinor Doming Patell, on the West by the land of Doming Afuool Moorael, on the North by the land of Miya Fakir of Bombay, and on the South by the land of Patel Zoozia Mary Rebello.

(Sd.) K. F. SEERVAI, Special Commissioner.

SALE OF 9 CASES SILK YARN.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 16th day of November, 1914, at 3 30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at their sale room the following:—

By order of Messrs. Alexander D'Souza & Co. and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentor Pari Nathubhoy Bhugwandas.

9 cases each 100 warps English silk yarn quality No. P. B. 58 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day from the day of sale at the expense of the purchaser.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th November 1914.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1914.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments should apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM & BROS., Chief Agents, 17 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,602.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MUTTON STREET.

Under instructions of Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta Attorneys for Thucker Lalji Curson and Bai Kashibai wife of Thucker Lalji Curson the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 9th day of Ferbruary, 1905, and made between Ooman bin Nasroodin Kathotay of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant of the one part and Thucker Lalji Curson of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction the immoveable properties THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 16th November, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises at Mutton Street on account and at the risk of the mortgagor above named in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the mortgage aforesaid.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the foundation built and erected thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Mutton Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement ninety seven square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1518 New No. 8680, old survey No. 1092 and new survey No. 4192 assessed by the assessor and collector of municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 7167 and street No. 158 and 162 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by the Mutton Street aforesaid, on the West by the sweepers passage, on the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the property of Mahamad Usup bin Mahamad Ismail.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditament and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Mutton Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 83 6/9 yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1518 new No. 8779 old survey No. 1091 and new survey No. 4191 assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7168 and street No. 164 to 166 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Mutton Street aforesaid, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Haji Dawood Ghaslotwala and on the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at No. 57 Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 16th November 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Gen. Manager..... Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

6-30 Twice Nightly 10p.m.

REALISTIC WAR FILMS

SHOWING

ACTUAL FIGHTING

IN THE

STREETS OF ALOST.

(Taken by Mr. Cherry Kearton, the famous Cinema Operator, who narrowly escaped with his life.)

FALL OF ANTWERP.

Showing the British Naval Brigade Covering the Belgian Retirement.

FOLLOW THE CROWD

TO-NIGHT

AT

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD

To see the Grand Attractive

PROGRAMME

ACTUAL FIGHTING FILM

ENGLAND'S MENACE

AND

GRIT OF A DANDY

Prize Show: Saturday and Sunday

5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)

Time: 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road — ***To-Night!*** — Tel. No. 1271

A Stirring American War Drama

IN TWO PARTS.

THE FALL OF BLACK HAWK.

Undoubtedly a remarkable Production, A strong story, representing with surprising fidelity one of the most thrilling pages of American History

SEE

The Fight Between the Indians and the Settlers!
The daring Abduction and thrilling Rescue!
The fierce Attack on the Fort!
The desperate American Sortie!

The Programme includes:—

ANIMATED CARTOONS .. .. (New Series)
WHILST BABY SLEPT .. .. (Drama)
MARY & THE FLY-PAPERS .. .. .. (Comic)

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8 30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Prize Show: Saturday & Sunday—5-30 to 6-45.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong.	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

49 Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent, per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai.
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Taingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Post Box No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

The weather continued dry everywhere.
Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th November, 1914, giving data for the proceeding 72 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Ambala; night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded Humidity and temperature are in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity, is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at the coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Night temperature is generally in slight excess.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Skies have become heavily clouded at Quetta and the disturbance in west Persia appears to have begun to affect the weather in Baluchistan. Conditions remain unsettled in north-west India.

A few showers are likely in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 14th of November, 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	84.4	71.1	78	..		?
Jask	..	..	..	..		
Muskat Do. (13th)	82.7	77.4	78	..	1.74	1.57
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.9	62.5	67	..	0.08	0.08
Rawalpindi	75.7	47.5	90	..	1.21	1.08
Lahore	80.6	54.0	79	..	0.34	0.34
Hissar	85.1	54.4	67	..	0.00	
Amoala	77.7	59.3	88	..	0.08	—0.17
Delhi	81.3	57.2	65	..	0.00	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.5	59.1	62	..	0	
Mainpur	87.2	55.5	73	..	0	—0.03
Jhansi	84.9	61.0	48	..	0	—0.11
Cawnpore	84.6	57.8	78	..	0	—0.06
Allahabad	85.4	57.5	52	..	0	—0.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						—0.18
Jacobad	92.1	60.8	64	..	0.07	0.07
Karachi	86.4	68.3	74	..	0.01	—0.04
Ajmer	84.8	53.7	59	..	0.10	0.09
Jalpore	8.75	55.9	65	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	88.4	61.8	48	0	0.25	0.24
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	90.6	65.4	53	0	0.16	0.16
Dwarka	91.5	72.7	71	0	0.09	0.09
Veraval	94.4	70.1	80	0	0	0.00
Rajkot	91.9	62.1	64	0	0.21	0.07
Bhavnagar Para	93.4	64.4	45	0	0	0.00
Surat	95.1	68.8	72	0	0.70	0.64
Ahmedabad	94	65.4	43	0	0	0.00
Deesa	90.6	55	49	0	0.05	0.00
Neemuch	86.0	54.0	43	..	0.45	0.45
Indore	87.2	60.2	46	..	0.82	0.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.9	54.7	66	..	0	—0.24
Saugor	85.8	62.6	29	..	0	—0.16
Hoshangabad	87.5	58.2	70	..	1.31	1.07
Khandwa	90.6	58.5	62	..	0	—0.23
Akola	92.3	61.8	45	..	0	—0.28
Amraoti	89.8	65.5	58	..	0.01	—0.30
Nagpur	90.1	61.1	59	..	0.06	—0.49
Chanda	87.9	59.6	67	..	..	—0.51
Raipur	87.7	61.7	59	..	..	—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.2	79.2	78	..	0.18	—0.16
Ratnagiri	94.5	75.9	61	..	0.01	—0.26
Mormugao	87.0	74.2	77	..	0.43	—0.32
Karwar	89 9	69.8	88	..	2.65	1.13
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Hyderabad—						
Mid gaon	90 9	61.9	66	..	1.78	1.48
Ahmednagar	87.7	60.8	52	..	1.63	1.24
Poona	88.4	64.5	72	..	0.55	—0 13
Sholapur	87.8	64.6	61	..	1.50	1.11
Bijapur	84.5	65.5	82	..	2.33	1.64
Belgaum	83.8	60.8	68	..	1.18	—0.16
Aurangabad	88 2	62.7	47	..	0.64	0.33
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.2	6.7	55	..	0.0	—0.39
Hyderabad	85.8	67.1	64	..	..	0.61
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Cangalore	90 0	75 5	73	..	2.00	0.1
Mlout	89 4	75.8	76	..	2.22	—1.06
Cochin	91.0	77.3	70	..	4.29	0.16
Colombo	89.7	74.7	94	0.22	4.63	—2.84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.6	71.2	73	..	0.66	—3.36
Bellary	91.2	67.5	66	..	2.11	0.75
Cuddapah	87.6	69.4	68	..	2.49	0.73
Madras	86.7	70.9	84	..	11.28	4.70
Bangalore	81.2	60.9	76	..	1.22	—0.94
Coimbator	85.7	70.2	72	..	0.55	—1.40
Trichinopoly	88 1	71.8	67	..	1.78	—0.73
Negapatam	88.9	75.2	75	..	3.12	—4.52

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes. 180—C5

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. P. R. T. Gordon is appointed an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council vice Mr. J. C. Arbuthnott resigned.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Major McCarrison I.M.S., reverts to Military Duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Messrs. A. H. Morin, W. C. O. Muller, H. H. M. Spank, E. M. Proes and C. W. E. Arbuthnott are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. E. Flowerden I.M.S., reverts to Military Duty.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service revert to Military Duty:—Major J. C. H. Leicester, J. J. Urwin, G. King, M. H. Thornely, T. H. Delany, W. C. Ross, F. H. Watling, L. E. Gilbert, J. W. F. Rait, C. A. Gourlay, E. O. Thurston, M. Mackelvie, H. B. Iteen, D. Munro, F. V. O. Beit and Captains W. Gillett, R. H. Lee, J. A. Shorten, H. B. Scott, H. S. Matson and Lieut.-Cols. T. Stodart and F. J. Dewes.

Mr. F. C. Isemonger, officiating Assistant Director, Criminal Intelligence, is employed under the Punjab Government.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT.

Captain Anson is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Marden.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Grant I.M.S., and Major Battye I.M.S., revert to Military Duty.

Mr. E. H. Kealy is posted as Additional Divisional Sessions Judge, Derajat.

Major Garratt is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. J. O. C. Hasted, Durham Light Infantry is appointed A.D.C. to the Viceroy vice Lieut. Molineux resigned.

Major Neal Sir James Bell retires from service.

Lieut.-Cols. G. Y. C. Hunter and E. Wilkinson I.M.S., retires from the service.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th November 1914, was 30.094 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above high tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay 12th November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ...	29.855 Inches.
Temperature of Air	85.5 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 "
Dew Point	74.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.728 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	2.4
Maximum temperature of Air	92.4 "
Minimum do. do.	79.2 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,W,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	126

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	13	m 6 57	32 6	13	m 0 26	19 9
S.	14	m 7 52	33 7	14	m 1 41a	18 3
Sun.	15	m 8 44	34 2	15	m 2 40	19 0
M.	16	m 9 34	34 8	16	m 3 44a	18 3
Tu.	17	m 10 23	34 11	17	m 4 24	18 2
W.	18	m 11 12	35 1	18	m 5 14	18 6
Th.	19	m 0	30 8	19	m 6 3	18 6
		11	27 9		6 55a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 13 (Friday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 2m.
" 14 (Saturday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
" 15 (Sunday)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m.
" 16 (Monday)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m
" 17 (Tuesday)	6h 47m.	6h. m.
" 18 (Wednesday)	6h 48m.	5h. [illegible]
" 19 (Thursday)	6h. 48m.	5h. 0

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Nov 18.6m a.m. last quarter 1914 Nov. 11d 5h 6 8m a m New Moon 1914 Nov. 17d 9h 31.6m p.m. 1st qr 1914 Nov. 24d 7h 9 ? m

LEGAL PRACTITIONER'S ACT

ALLEGED UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

An enquiry under the Legal Practitioners Act is going in the Chief Court into the conduct of Bhai Chanda Singh, pleader, Ferozepore, for addressing a so-called open letter to Mr. Bosworth Smith, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepre, against whom the latter had instituted a suit for damages and publishing the letter in the "Observer" and sending a copy to the presiding officer of the court, where the damage suit was pending, and also circulating it otherwise, and for unprofessional conduct in the case.

Sir Alfred Kensington, Chief Justice and Justices Rattigan and Shadelal are holding the enquiry.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. 180—D5

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AN IMMENSE VARIETY

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 31st December, 1914.)

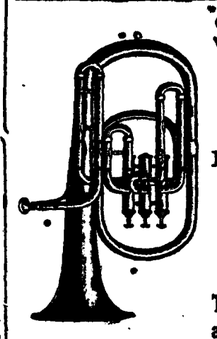
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 80,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA. Manager.



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CENTURY WASHING Co

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CURES

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AND OTHER FEVERS,

Sold all over India.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

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ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the triumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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OF

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Neuritis, Gravel, etc.

IS

URIC ACID

which is a useless and harmful by-product of Nature's functions formed in the blood and deposited in the joints, muscles and tissues, where, if neglected, it accumulates and causes pain, discomfort and illness This can, however, be dissolved and dispelled by

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Fort, BOMBAY

b Agent—SHROFF BROS.,

Opposite Whiteaways,

Fort, BOMBA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Nov. 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅛
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	2⅛ ungd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	3⅛ ,,
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛ ,,
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5⅛ ,,
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£2,598,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 13th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Moderate demand unchanged. Closing tone quiet:—	
Tone of Manchester Market—Little business.	

Liverpool, Nov. 14th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	Nil.
,, ,, Imports	4,428
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Quiet.	
Mid. American	4.56
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	7.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 13th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Month.	Previous closing price	To-day's price
May June	4.25	4.26

Liverpool, Nov 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
May June	4.26	4.25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 13th.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	7000
Total Imports	2,691

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price
May June	4.25unchgd.

Liverpool Nov. 14th

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	4,428

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
May June	4.26	4.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 13th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,359
,, Forwarded	68,514
,, Imports	83,447
,, Stock	734,000

London, Nov, 13th.

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 @.. 1/4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 13th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.00
F.G. ,, ,,	3.12
Fine ,, ,,	3.25
Good M. G. Oomra	3.8s
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.12

BY MAIL.

On 21st October the Bank of England issued the following notice:—

"The sum of £3,000,000 has been set aside on account H. M. Treasury Council Currency notes Redemption."

On 19th October, the Bank of England issued the following:—

The sum of £700,000 part of the amount set aside on account of the Secretary of State for India gold standard reserve has been released.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Nov. 14th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,790,000
Total Sales	48,000
East Indian Sales	3,800
Total Speculation	1,000
Total Export	3,000
East Indian Export	400
East Indian Stock	65,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,500
East Indian Actual Export	800
Last Indian Imports	20,000
East Indian Speculation	300
American Afloat	196,000
East Indian Afloat	8,000
Total Afloat	239,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Nov. 13th.

Iron Sheets	11½
Rubber	2/6¼
Linseed Argentine January February	44

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	48½
Linseed Ferozepore usual. Bold No sellers.	

WHEAT

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Dec.-Jan.	45
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Dec.-Jan.	45

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	4 3-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	55½
Copper Braziers	70
Yellow Metal	6½

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 14th November.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From Importer*
32 bars silver	54,750	London Mercantile Bk.
2 bundles rupees	7,000	Koweit E. D. Sassoon & Co.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged.

We quote:—

Quotations:—

	a.	d.
BANK'S SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	3 13/16
D D. mail	1	3½
T T. forward. 15 Dec.	1	3⅝
BANK'S BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146¼

BULLION.

Spot Bar silver in London was 3/16 down at 22¼. In the local market, owing to the circulation of various rumours, there has been a sharp advance in prices. Yesterday ready bars were quoted 69-14, and to-day the rate has advanced to 71-4.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	12	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty)	71	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 11th Nov. 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	29*	33,696
B. B. & C. I. Railway	18	21,106

Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There were reported a few transactions in Government Paper at Rs. 91¼ (clean pieces.) 4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95.

There was a good inquiry for Tata Iron and Steel shares to-day and owing to the paucity of sellers Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 79/8 and Deferred to Rs. 137.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,460. Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 464.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 107 and Pranty Ry. shares at Rs. 645.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 990.

Indian Cotton Press shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 110.

COTTON.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 188½ for good Broach and Rs. 162/63 for fine Khamgaon Akola January. The rise here is due to the advance up-country, where arrivals are comparatively small and export houses are paying high prices for their November requirements of new crop. Sine the 26th October the rate for good Broach has advanced about Rs. 25, and the present price is approximately the equivalent of 4d. (c. and f.) against 4.25 for American May-June. Prices of new crop Indian cotton are therefore relatively high.

The market this afternoon had an easier tone owing to export houses offering rather freely but the enquiry being moderate. Sales were made of Broach, Khamgaon Akola, Khandeish and Bengals. At the close the market is quiet at our quotations.

There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 185	Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 180	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 177	,,
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 172	,,
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 168	,,
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 163	,,
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 160	,,
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 149	,,
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 139	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 131	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 130	Dec.
Fine Bengal	Rs. 128	Nov.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 125	Jan.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-5-0 B.T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-4-0 B.T.

Linseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-2-0 B.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone firm.

Ready	Rs. 6-2-0 B.T.

Tilseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 40-8-0
White Khandeish Ready	Rs. 41-8-0

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 3-1-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday

Cotton	864 Bales.
Wheat	11,411 Owts
Seed	44 ,,
Rape, Rai etc	210 ,,
Sesamseed	1,501 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts	624 ,,
Castorseed	1,992 ,,
Rice	5 605 ,,
Myrabolams	643 ,,
Cottonseed	3,487 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil. ,,
Gram	5 662 ,,
Jowar	1,060 ,,
Maize	112 ,,
Harley	435 ,,

THE LOVAT'S SURVIVING LASCARS,

STORIES OF GERMAN CRUELTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

Seven Mahomedan lascars of the steamer Lovat, which was sunk by the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in September, have arrived in Calcutta. They were transferred to the Pontoporros which was taken charge of by one German officer and about a dozen German sailors from the Emden. The lascars were rescued by the Yarmouth at Plang. The men say they were made to work twelve hours a day on starvation ration. They speak of ill-treatment at the hands of Germans who continually threatened them to be shot or thrown overboard. The Germans threw overboard their belongings and left them in clothes which they were wearing. The seven lascars received from the Shipping Office one month's pay and gratuity of Rs. 15 back.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. 180—B5.

SHIPPING.

Nov. 14.

S. S. City of Florence:—The Ellerman Line steamer the City of Florence passed the Canal on the 13th instant, and is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of 24th instant.

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

Lindenfels (s) 2,050 cwts, linseed, A. Khimji, 150 cwts, khismiss, T. Conji & Co.; 13 bales, hemp, K. Reeve & Co.; 4,200 cwts, kardeeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Queen Maud (s) 3,000 tons, manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto (s) 2,000 cwts, linseed, Sanday & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze (s) 7 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 100 bales, cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 202 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 116 cwts. sharkfins, 4 cwts. fishmaws, A. Chagla & Co.; 50 cwts, sharkfins, H. A. Mohomed and Sons.; 15,000 bales, cotton twist, W. H. Brady & Co.; 18 bales cotton drill, Jaffer Alarakhia.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirin Maru (s) 100 bales, cotton, Breul & Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Kirin Maru (s) 54 cwts, angoor, R. C. Nazir & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kinross from Cardiff Agents T. Morrison and Co.—3,777 13/20 tons, coal.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

61-13—1016-12—Man H M and Co, Narotam Anandji v Jamnadas Vithaldas, Madhowji K and C.

3-14—1201-12 and 1276-12—Chitnis M and K, Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil, Khanderao L and M.

29-14—184-14—J A Valles, Damodhar Balwant Joshi v The Central Bank of India Ld and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

S C C T 31-14—731/27983-12—Madhowji K and C, Poonja Jairam v Hirji Mulji and anr, Daphtary F and D.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

934-14—Madh K and C, W T Halai and ors v Ranchordas Varjeewandas, Mulla and Mulla.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

808-10—M B Chothia, Bai Khatizabai widow v Oosman Ebrahim and ors.

For further directions and costs on Actg Asst Comr's Report.

300-13—Surajmal and Co, Hathibai Callianji v Versey Poonja and anr, Madh K and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

655-12—Bhaishanker K and G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v Prof Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar and ors, Bicknell M R and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Payne and Co, Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

576-13—Captain and V, Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v Bai Hirabai, Khanderao L and M.

Testamentary Suits.

5-14—Smetham B and Co, Bai Kashi widow v Nanashanker Mahashanker and Dnr, Jamsetji R and D.

13-14—Purnanand and Co, Parshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v Krishnabai widow and anr, Nanu H and Co.

Long Causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerij Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P. D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manohar Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

152-14—Vachha and Co, Merwanji Rustomji Mody v Anandrao Vishwanath Jayakar and anr, Little and Co, Part heard, 17-10-14.

102-13—Malvi H M and B, Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi v Abdullalli Hakimji Paghdiwalla and ors, Vachha and Co.

1070-13—Nadirsha and D, Narsey Dharamsey v Navivahu widow and anr, Madh K and Ch, Jeh G and B.

209-14—Jehangir G and B, Ladkabai widow v Navivahu widow and anr, Nadir and D, Madh K and Ch.

397-14—Tyabji D and Co, Gangabai widow v Bai Sonabai widow and anr, Pochha and Co, Dubash and Co.

S C C T 263/10102-14—Surajmal and Co, Mukri Magdum Mulla v Abdulla Hasondin Sirgar, Mulla and Mulla.

23-05—Manchershaw and N, Laxmibei widow v Shriram Anandrao Oze and ors, Chitnis M and K, F P Pavri.

441-14—Wadia G and Co, Hormusji Adarji Kanga v Haji Sulleman Cassam Chataiwalla, Tyabji D and Co.

534-14—Kanga and S, Joosub Habib v Mahomed Haji Ismail Mamsa and anr, Mans H M and Co, Ard H D and Co.

772-13—Soonderdas and Co, Sobhagchand Naginchand v Chandulal Ishwardas Mehta, Unwalla P and P.

897-13—Malvi H M and B, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath a firm v Sonabai widow and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

1150-13—Payne and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Binodiram Balchand a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

709-14—Motichand and D, Ranchordas Haridas and anr, Hooseinabai widow and ors, Patell and Eze.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

1104-14—Dubash and Co, Hansa Fataji and Co a firm v Jaganath Dharmaji Nakwa.

For Consent Decree (in Court).

317-13—Bick M R and Co, Somibai widow and ors v Varajdas Bhaidas, Daph F and D.

For sanctioning the Scheme.

1011-13—Mehta D and L, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Zulphekar Allikhan and ors, Kanga and S. Vachha and Co.

Reference.

D A Reference 4-06—E F Nicholson, In Re Government v Lady Mankorebai widow and ors, Smetham B and Co, Daphtary F and D, Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

362-13—Pandia and Co (For a Pauper), Sarabai widow v Alli Mahomed Allarakhia and ors, Part heard, 10-7-14.

693-13—Mathubhai J and M, Virji Jetha and Co a firm v Govind Raghunath Thakur and ors, S A Tyabji, Sabnis and G, Part heard, 24-7-14.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

521-13—Payne and Co, Cursondas Purshotamdas a firm v Javerbai widow and ors, Bhai K and G.

Short Cause.

1009-14—Payne and Co, Pallonji Edulji and Son a firm v Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel, Shroff D and D.

Commercial Causes.

883-14—Craigie B and C, The Textile Manfg Co Ld and anr v Turner Morrison and Co, Ld, Little and Co.

865-14—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co a firm v Damji Versey, Daphtary F and D.

Long Causes.

1038-13—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parvatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R.

304-14—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parvatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R, Part heard, 5-10-14.

463-14—Motichand and D, Messrs Rewashanker Jugjiwan a firm v Kalianmull Tilockchand and ors, Bick M R and Co, Jam R and D.

324-14—Bick M R and Co, Kalianmal Tilockchand v Chhaganlal Girdharlal, Jamsetji R and D.

385-14—Bhaishanker K and G, Kasturbai widow v Rambai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

182-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Bhaichand Kallianchand v Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Motichand and D, Daphtary F and D.

348-14—Khunderao L and M, Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar v Laxmibai widow and anr, Smecham B and Co.

276-13—Tyabji D and Co, Venilal Vijbhukandas a firm v Vithaldas Jaikissondas and Co a firm, Madhavjee K and C.

354-14—Jehangir S M and H, Hemaji Vajechand a firm v Bhana Rupaji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

627-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Champsey Ghella and anr v Dwarkadas Lalookhoy and anr, Sunderdas and Co.

363-13—Daphtary F and D, Vithaldas Kalianji Kapadia v Kaliandas Gopaldas and anr, Motichand and D, Manecklal and Co.

313-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Garlick and Co a firm v Messrs Sha Wallace and Co a firm, Little and Co.

250-14—The B B and C I Ry Co v Samalbhai Nathoobhai a firm and ors, Bhaishanker K and G, Captain and V, Between the Defts.

599-13—Unwalla P and P, Govind Budhaji v Laxman Sakroji, Shroff D and D.

678-11—Judah and S, Mahadev Babaji Rane and ors v Vasudeo Nilkant Agte and anr, Subnis and G, Mulji and Th.

O S 939-14—Craigie B and C, Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors v Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.

748-14—Purnanand and Co, Mithibai widow and anr v Nursi Virji Mehta, Vachha and Co.

87-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Yamnabai widow v Mangesh Balkrishnarao and anr, Bick M R and Co.

616-14—Jehangir M and S, Yesha alias Ganpat Dharmaji v Jamnabai widow and ors, Un P and P, D J Mantri.

637-14—Dastur and Co, Jamnabai widow v Arjun Khimji and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

554-14—Amin and D, Allimahomed Jaffer v Abdulla Jaffer, Edgelow G W and Co.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S ADDRESS ON EUROPE'S RARE EXPERIENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

At the Convocation of the Allahabad University, yesterday, Sir James Meston in the course of his address said:—"The Convocation meets to-day at one of the junctures in world's history, when oratory of schools is silenced in the clash of arms. No rare experience was this for the ancient universities of Europe. In later years our homes of learning had been spared the alarms of war. But during the last two months the venerable halls of Louvain have suffered the fate which no medieval despot would have inflicted, and from Liege comes the thrilling tale of how it was that during one of the university examinations that the first thunder of invaders' guns was heard, how answers to the paper of hour were completed and calmly handed in and how the under-graduates then streamed out to the firing line many of them alas! never to return. No such high test of courage may await the members of this University. Our task will be rather to serve our King and the Empire by carrying on firmly and faithfully our allotted share of India's work, the importing of knowledge and formation of character, without which the loyalty would be an illusion and the citizenship of the great empire an empty boast.

The Chancellor then reviewed the work of the University and paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Sunder Lal, Vice-Chancellor, who his Honour said watched and guided the affairs of the University with patient devotion which was a permanent wonder to those who realised the burden of other work which he carried with a smile. After the Convocation Dr. Sunder Lal was at Home to a large number of guests.

COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION IN INDIA.

The members of the Committee on Co-operation in India visited on Saturday at 6.30 p.m., the Servants of India Society's Home in Bombay where they spent half an hour in order to know the details of the working of the Mill-hands' Co-operative Societies formed for the benefit of the working class men by the Servants of Indio Society. Mr. G. K. Devadhar who had submitted his written evidence to the committee and who was examined by the committee on Co-operation on Saturday afternoon in regard to the principles underlying this development, explained to the members the various stages through which the work was carried and put the upto date results of the work before them. After a vote of thanks moved by Mr. Vaze the committee then divided itself into two parties. Each party visited three societies and formed a first hand acquaintance with the details of the work and put several questions to the members of these societies. The committee were pleased with the working of these societies.

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LATEST LAW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Mayne's Criminal Law of India 1914	18	0	0
,, Hindu Law and Usage 1914	20	0	0
Lyon and Waddell's Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914	20	0	0
Ghosh on Mortgage Vol II 1914	10	0	0
Gour's Transfer of Property Vol I 1914	10	0	0
Woodroff's Injunction 1914	12	0	0
Sohoni's Code of Criminal Procedure 1914	17	0	0
Ratonlal & Dhirajlal's Law of Crimes 1914	10	0	0
Phillips and Trevelyan's Law Relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0	0
Paruck's Indian Succession Act 1913	5	0	

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Burghard's System of Operative Surgery 5 Vols 1914	63	0	0
Medical Annual for 1914	6	6	0
Hare's Diagnosis in the office and at the Bedside 1914	14	10	0
Latham and English: System of Treatment 4 Vols. by many writers 1912	63	0	0
Cabot's Physical Diagnosis. 1913	12	3	0
Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases by White and Jelliffe 2 Vols. 1913	37	8	0
Science and Practice of Dental Surgery by Bennett. 1914	31	8	0
Guiteras' Diseases of the Urinary Tract in men and women 2 Vols. 1912	37	8	0
Thomson's Clinical Medicine 1914	17	0	0
Da Costa's Modern Surgery 1914	20	4	0
Stedman's Medica Dictionary 1913.	15	12	0
Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary	15	8	0
The Diseases of Children. 5 Vols. by Shaw and La Feura 1912	78	12	0

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, adjourned meeting.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-10 p.m.

New Hall Sermon on "Eternal Issues, War or Peace," New Hall, Apollo Bunder, Opposite Watson's Annexe, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

Bai Navajbai Naoroji Talati widow of late Naoroji Shapoorji Talati and grandmother of Meherwanji Shapoorji and Framji Pallanji at Andheri on Saturday the 14th Inst. Aged 8 China Papers please copy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Nov. 16.

Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending November 21st:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at Headquarters, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
Recruits and Reserves—Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts and Helmets to be worn at Company parades.
"C" Company, Wednesday and Friday, at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday, at 6 p.m. at Government Telegraph's Office.
"E" Company, Wednesday, Company parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. prompt Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order with helmets.
Signallers.—Until further notice Cyclist Signallers will parade on Monday, Thursday and Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a.m. prompt Dress.—Mufti.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday, at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana.
Recruits.—Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana, and Thursday at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the abovementioned days.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
Motor Reserve parade on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.
Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday, 17th instant.—"L" Company Recruits.
Wednesday, 18th instant.—"H" Company Recruits.
Thursday, 19th instant—"F" Company Class Firing.
Friday, 20th instant.—"H" Company Recruits.
Saturday, 21st instant.—"L" Company Recruits.
Sunday, 22nd instant.—"G" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Instruction Officers.—The parades for this purpose will take place until further orders at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Wednesdays only. Time and dress as before. Officers should make every effort to attend.
Arms.—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to the Armoury at once.
Officers, N. C. Officers and men of Bo. Voi. Rifles are requested to forward to Headquarters any Magazines or other publications of recent date which are no longer required, in order that same may be sent to members of Corps now serving in East Africa. These will be forwarded by Adjutant to their destination.
953. Leaflets on Advance, Flank and Rear Guards are now available at Head-quarters for distribution. Theyshould be carefully followed in carrying out the Syllabus of Training already i sued.
Leave.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence as under:—
No. 4076 Cy. R. H. Fido "E" Coy. from 11th November to 10th December 1914.
No. 7311 Vol. R. Fleming, "G" Coy. from 11th November 1914 to 10th March 1915.
No. 7786 Vol. L. Kirby, "G" Company from 10th November to 30th December 1914.
No. 8201 Vol. J. G. Jackson, "G" Company from 12th November 1914 to 10th January 1915.
Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 8245 Vol. D. G. Hill, "B" Coy.
No. 8246 Vol. F. A. Rebello, No. 8247 Vol. J. T. Pereira, and
No. 8248 Vol. H. L. Williamson, "C" Company.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The second game of the nine to be played between Dr. Da Cunha and Mr. Khandlikar, commenced on Saturday and ended in a draw. The third game was played yesterday evening and stands adjourned, Mr. Khandlikar having given his next move in a sealed cover. It will be continued this evening.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday, no cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera were recorded in Bombay City. The total mortality foom all causes on Friday was 60. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was also 60, while in 1912 it was 89. On Friday 1963 rats trapped by the municipal rat-catchers, out of which only one rat, which was found in Tardeo, was discovered to be plague-stricken.

FIRE IN MANDVI

A fire was discovered early yesterday morning on the ground floor of a house in Bhundari Street, Mandvi. It was a one floor building and belonged to a Borah, named Abdul Hussen Pirbhoy Loliwala. The ground floor was partly used as a glassware godown and partly as a dispensary, owned by one Sulemanji Mahomed Ali. The fire was put out by the Mandvi, the Babula Tank and the Byculla fire engines in half an hour, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 5,000. The cause is not known, but the damage is covered by insurance.

X RT OF WOOL PROHIBITED.

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Saturday, stated:—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of)raw wool) to all ports other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia, (except the Baltic ports) and France.

THE MOHORRAM.

RULES FOR THE FESTIVAL IN BOMBAY.

With the previous sanction of the Governor in Council the Commissioner of Police has made the following rules for the conduct of the Muharram Festival within the limits of Bombay City and Island:—

(i) Panja-processions and pethi-processions will be permitted as usual, provided that the number of persons accompanying a panja or pethi does not exceed 30. No license for a panja-procession will be granted to any non-Mahomedan, and non-Mahomedans will not be allowed to parade panjas.

(ii) All toli-processions are absolutely prohibited from the first night to the tenth night, both inclusive.

(iii) The Sandal-procession of the Bara Imam dargah is prohibited from circulating in the streets during the period of the Muharram.

(iv) The lifting and circulation of tabuts and tazias on the tenth night (Katal-kirat) shall be strictly confined to the limits of the respective mohollas in which each tabut or tazia is standing. No tabut or tazia shall be carried outside the limits of its own moholla on the tenth night and no tabut or tazia shall be allowed to move along any main road, such as Parel Road, Grant Road, Erskine Road, Carnac Road, Babula Tank Road and Duncan Road.

(v) The procession of tabuts with music, etc., on the tenth or Immersion Day will be allowed, subject to the condition that each tabut shall be lifted and carried by the most direct road to the main route of the procession which will be Bhendy Bazaar, Kalbadevi Road and Carnac Road to the Bandar. No tabut will be permitted to visit other mohollas before moving south along the main route.

(vi) The following streets will be entirely closed to all Muharram celebrants during the ten days and nights of the festival:—Pakmodia Street, Dhabu Street, Doctor Etreet, Chimna Butcher Street, Mutton Street, The Koka Bazaar.

GIBBS HIGH SCHOOL HOSTEL.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

KUMTA, Nov. 14.

The opening ceremony of the newly built Gar Pandit Hostel attached to the Gibbs High School, Kumta, was performed by Mr. Monteath, Collector of Canara, this morning in the presence of a large gathering of townspeople. The hostel is named after its donor, Rao Saheb Pundlikrao Pandit, a High Court pleader. The hostel is well built and well furnished and provides accommodation for ninety boarders.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF TAXES BY RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S VETO.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RANGOON, Nov. 14.

The Lieutenant Governor of Burma has vetoed the proposal of Rangoon Municipality for reduction of taxes owing to the dislocation of trade, lack of business and other hardships due to the continuance of war. The result of the proposed reduction in taxation would involve a loss of three and half lakhs per year to the Municipality. His Honour considered that a large sacrifice of revenue would be utterly disproportionate to the relief afforded to the class of population which is likely to suffer severely from the war.

PRIZE COURT RULES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

A proclamation by his Excellency the Gobernor-General is published bringing into force with effect from the 6th instant the Prize Court rules made by his Majesty's order in Council dated 5th August last as amended by a similar order dated thirtieth September.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

Mr. A. R. G. Lilley, A. T. S., is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. J. Coates, officiating Deputy Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. D. H. Harrison has been appointed by the Secretary of State as probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent and posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

LONDON LETTER.

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS OF INDIA.

STRIKING DEMONSTRATION.

"MOST MAGNIFICENT OF ALL."

THE SPY MANIA.

SOME INTERESTING STORIES.

There was a wonderful demonstration of enthusiasm for the magnificent aid given by India in the war, at a crowded meeting of the Navy League at the Albert Hall.

Further details of the German spy mania in England are related.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The King and the Queen are in London, after having spent a few days at Sandringham. Over and over again their Majesties have had to alter their arrangements. Both are extremely busy with their official and charitable duties and their work and anxieties are fully shared by their children. The high opinion expressed by Sir John French of the work done by Prince Arthur of Connaught has been very gratifying to the Royal Family. The Prince is very popular among his relatives. He is hard-working, self-reliant and of a deep thoughtful mind.

We have to be careful what we publish in our papers over here, but much interesting information that is better not revealed in London cannot harm in Bombay. Here is a case in point. Most people have been puzzled to know why the German Government felt so confident that our troubles in Ireland were serious enough to prevent our taking up arms against Germany in defence of France and Belgium. I can give at least one explanation and a very interesting one. There lives in London a gentleman who is one of the greatest authorities on history, especially military history. So interesting did his style in lecturing prove that he was often engaged to deliver lectures to cadets at Woolwich and Sandhurst; and even to commissioned officers. His fame spread to the German Embassy, where he was employed at a handsome fee to lecture to the military staff there. An excellent *raconteur*, the historian would often dine with his Teuton hosts and sit up over whiskies and sodas discussing the Irish question, for he is an Ulsterman of a virulent type. He very soon saw the game that the Germans were playing, and amused himself by treating his listeners to exaggerated accounts of the position; the German notoriously is ready to believe facts to be as he wishes. The result was reports to Berlin that misled the German Government as to the true position.

GERMANS IN ENGLAND.

As I write the agitation against the wandering German in London is becoming very marked. Last week I mentioned a big hotel close here of which both the manager and sub-manager are Germans. They are still there. On the other hand the papers are able to print a long list of hotels that have dismissed all members of their staffs if German origin, while the police raided the Vienna Café in Oxford Street and led away the waiters and other employees. On Sunday night I was passing Mr. Appenrodt's establishment near Piccadilly Circus and found it guarded by police while an angry crowd stood round. At Deptford shops, whose proprietors bore German names, have been attacked, and in one case burned. There were over thirty arrests. No doubt you will already have been informed of the concrete flooring discovered at Willesden Junction in London and Rosyth in Scotland in buildings belonging to Germans; buildings that had never been used for the ostensible purpose for which they have been built. To revert to the Deptford trouble Mr. Muskett, prosecuting for the Treasury, opposed bail on the ground that a state of terror existed in the neighbourhood. On the other hand we can but feel sorry for these young English and Irish men who are locked up for their misguided zeal, in view of the astounding revelations at home and abroad. After all there is no torture in interning all Germans until after the war.

Indeed the German spy campaign over here grows apace. It is curious how the favourite occupations of these Germans who have been resident in England have been of a kind that gives them full opportunity of listening to gossip and acquiring information. It is well known that England has swarmed with barbers shops run by Germans. What establishments offer more opportunities to the wily Teuton secret agents than do hotels and hairdressing and shaving establishments. We are beginning to realise here what Belgium has revealed in this direction. That country simply swarmed with the spies. A friend of mine who was motoring from Dunkirk to Ostend had stopped for a moment in his car, when a girl, apparently a Belgian, jumped on to the foot-board and flung her arms round his neck, hailing him with tears in her eyes as the saviour of her country. She then slipped a paper between the buttons of his coat. Looking at this later, he found it was a map of the country, but on a careful comparison with his own map he discovered it to be cunningly designed with the object of leading him astray. The same officer told me that at one small town a number of armoured cars halted, and the officers including himself were entertained by the Burgomaster. The latter warned them that there were Germans on the road and suggested that he should send villagers to see if the way was clear. The English commander jumped up and said, "No; it is the Germans we want to meet." The road proved to be quite free of the enemy, and when the cars arrived at Bruges, the English Commander received information on which he returned to the town and shot the Burgomaster as a spy. I cannot repeat all I know, but a high official at Antwerp was shot on the day that the town fell.

WAR SCENES IN LONDON.

Opposite my window here I see the wounded arriving at Charing Cross Hospital, while convalscent soldiers are seen leaving from time to time. There is usually a crowd in the neighbourhood as so many refugees arrive at the neighbouring station; while there are plenty of Belgian officers and men about the streets of London, especially in this neighbourhood. Yesterday being Trafalgar Day, the whole of Trafalgar Square was packed, the crowd reaching past my office. Hundreds of wreaths were piled round Nelson's Column including some pathetic tributes from the relations of those who had lost their lives in recent naval battles. The Belgians seemed parctiularly impressed by the unprecedented spectacle. During the day a number of motor buses passed filled with German infantry prisoners in blue uniforms. They seemed much astonished, but probably did not know what it meant, or they are not a very intelligent lot; for the most part flat faced, unimaginative looking men who occasionally grinned and waved their hands. Evidently they thought they would create a sensation, but the London crowd takes little notice.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF ALL.

At the London Opera House in the evening I attended a great meeting of the Navy League in honour of Trafalgar Day. It is, as those of your readers who have been in England lately are aware, an immense building and was packed from floor to ceiling, even the stage being crowded. There were all sorts and conditions of people present; peeresses in evening dress, blue-jackets in uniform, soldiers in khaki and working people with their wives and families. Sir George Reid, Agent-General for Australia was in the chair, and was supportd by the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand and the Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for British Columbia. But the heroes of the evening were Lord Charles Beresford, the venerable Admiral Freemantle and a number of officers much beribboned and be-starred. In his opening speech Sir George Reid made a reference to India that evoked a remarkable demonstration. Having taken the Colonies one by one and praised their splendid response to the Empire's call he raised his voice and added "but the most magnificent of all was far off and loyal India." The audience, men, women and children rose with one accord and, while handkerchiefs and little flags fluttered like a swarm of butterflies, the roof resounded with a prolonged cheer. Lord Charles Beresford gave a lecture on Nelson,which was breezy and interesting as is everything that the gallant admiral has to say, but he could not resist his little "dig" at Mr. Winston Churchill. There was an excellent concert in the course of which Mr. Maurice Farkoa sang the Marseillaise, Mr. Boris Bornoc, a famous Russian baritone, the Russian Anthem, and Mademoiselle Jean that of Belgium; while the band of the Royal Engineers played the Japanese National song.

THE RUSSIAN MYTH.

Your readers will remember references to the confirmed belief in England, that Russian troops had passed through from Scotland during the early days of the war. Here is an explanation told me last night at a leading service club. It seems that Sir John French, when moving his base from Havre to Sainte Nazaire, was not sufficiently supplied with manual labour. The resourceful Kitchener is nothing if not masterful. The men had to be got and right quickly; so the harassed officials scoured Scotland and the North of England for labourers. These were given a kind of uniform cap and mufflers; ordered to keep the blinds of their railway carriages drawn, and transferred to the Southern ports in a remarkably short time. Obviously had the labour been recruited in the Southern countries, the secret could not have been so well kept.

The utmost disgust has been aroused in London by the discovery that the Kaiser, when he was staying here for the unveiling of the Queen Victoria Memorial as the guest of the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, had among his enourage one "Herr Steinhauer of Postdam." This is the famous,—or, I should say, infamous.—master spy who had been always in constant communication with his minions in this country. An exalted personage is said to have remarked on hearing of this example of Imperial treachery, that whatever undiscovered virtues the Emperor William may possess, they do not include those of an English gentleman.

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

It is said that the Duke of Brunswick has been taken prisoner by the English. The Duke of Brunswick is son and heir to the Duke of Cumberland, erstwhile King of Hanover, and occupies a peculiarly interesting position just now. As everybody knows Hanover was ruled by the Kings of England until Queen Victoria came to the throne, when owing to the law by which no woman can occupy the throne of Hanover, that Kingdom passed to her cousin the Duke of Cumberland. That prince and his son, the present Duke of Cumberland, were anti-Prussian and refused to join the confederation with the Kaiser as "rex inter pares," after the Franco-German war of 1870. But Bismarck was all-powerful and the King of Hanover was dethroned and resumed his English title. It was while the Kaiser was anticipating the present war that a marriage was arranged between his only daughter and the Duke of Brunswick, and an official reconciliation took place. It has not proved a wise step on the part of the Duke, for had he not formed this alliance he would have regained Hanover after the war and his position would have been one of strong independence.

This remainds me that among those whom General French has mentioned favourably in despatches is a popular officer of Grenadiers, who bears a German title. This is Brigadier-General Count Gleichen, who has already had a distinguished career. The most virulent of the yellow press may rest quietly on the subject of Count Gleichen's commission in our army; for there is nothing German about that officer. He is the son of the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe Landanburg who entered our navy as a midshipman and died a vice-admiral. The Count's mother was a Seymour, daughter of the fifth Marquis of Hertford, while Countess Gleichen was the Honourable Sylvia Edwardess a sister of Lord Kensington, who acted as maid-in-waiting to Queen Victoria. I knew an old naval officer who was shipmate with Prince Victor Hohenloche about seventy years ago. The Prince was a cousin of Queen Victoria and my friend used to tell amusing stories of how his messmates used to extract the signature in Her Majesty's letters, from the young Prince and convert them into cash on shore.

In previous letters I have had something to say of the personalities of our leading officers in the North Sea; but I have not yet mentioned Commodore Goodenough. That officer bears a well-known name, for his father was the famous Commodore Goodenough who was killed by cannibals in the South Sea Islands. The present commodore has been a hard-working officer. As a young lieutenant he served in Queen Victoria's Yacht, the Victoria and Albert.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, is the heroine of the first romance of the war. As I mentioned in a previous letter, she went to Belgium in the early days of hostilities in charge of a hospital corps of nurses all of whom have undergone considerable danger and done much noble work. The Duchess returned to London for a day or two and married Major FitzGerald, a rising officer who she met at the front. Her Grace is a daughter of the late Earl Rosslyn, sister of the present peer and half-sister of the Countess of Warwick and Lady Angela Forbes. She has always been a very busy woman, particularly in matters of charity and all that may help to the well-being of her less opulent fellow-creatures.

GRIEVANCE IN THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I request you kindly to insert the following in your widely read journal?

Mr. Brigstocke, the late Accountant-General, Bombay, imported in his office a European on Rs. 150 per month with a local allowance of Rs. 20 per month over the heads of permanent clerks in the office of over 15 years' approved service, and qualified to hold the appointment, in virtue of their having passed the Subordinate Account Service Examination,—a test to pass which they have to work and study very hard,—and at a time of life when study as such becomes an utter impossibility. The European, mentioned above, was brought in the office on the condition that he passed this examination.

The man served for about six months and then resigned. Would you believe it when I say that he was given absolutely no work for his first three months' sojourn in the office! He simply drew his pay and the work was done by other clerks. He was given no work because he had to read for the examination he was asked to pass.

While admitting that the head of office has a right to bring in an outsider in the Subordinate Account Service at his will, is it justifiable, I ask, to bring in an outsider, never mind if he is an European, on the aforesaid express condition,—when there are half a dozen passed men in the office who have been patiently waiting for promotion?

Were there no qualified men in the office there would have been some justification for this step. But even then why bring in a non-qualified outsider? Why not make a choice out of the existing material in the office? The whole thing is simply inexplicable.

But now that this man has resigned, why perpetuate the injustice by directing that another outsider be brought in the place of the one resigned, as the present Accountant-General has decided to do? Why not then once for all dub the qualified and passed men in office as good for nothing?

It is really very hard always and especially in the present war times when the necessaries of life are getting so very dearer every day, that men deservedly expecting promotions are ruthlessly balked of their dues. The pinch can be felt by those only who suffer.

May I request the Accountant-General, Bombay, through your columns, to reconsider the whole question, putting himself in the position of suffering clerks and set matters right?—Yours, etc.,

M. K. UNWALLA.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Mr. F. A. J. Mackenzie, Superintendent of Police, Punjab, died on Thursday afternoon. The deceased entered the police service in 1902. The funeral took place on Friday at the Lahore cemetery after a service in the Roman Catholic Cathedral. A large number of European and Indian officers attended the funeral.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW RACES.

CONCLUDING DAY

LUCKNOW, Nov. 14.

Our correspondent telegraphs saying—A good day, the fields were large, the attendance good, also the racing, several of the finishes being close. We regret not being able to give any further particulars.

DESERT HANDICAP.—Distance 1½ miles.
Captain Meznell's GOOD SUCCESS, 7-7, A. Hoyt 1
Mr. Kali Charan's LONG BOAT, 8-10, Purtoosingh 2
Captain Tenhon's OLD ZOE, 8-7, Harrison 3

The Race:—Harrison on Old Zoe, made the running up to the three furlong post, when Longboat challenged him. Nearing home Good Success, patiently ridden by Hoyt, displaced the leaders, winning by 3¾ length—1¼ second and third.
Time—2min. 51 3/5secs.
Betting:—Evens Longboat.

FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Genl. Nawabzada Khan's MOLLY S. 7-2, Zapheth 1
Rajendra Singh's MISS SANTOI, 8-2, Purtoosingh 2
Captain Cheape's PAT'S PET, 7-12, Crowden 3

The Race:—Ten ran. Molly S. led from the start, Miss Santoi was lying almost last up to the four furlongs, but putting in a strong run got second place. Molly S. won easily by 1½ lengths—¼ length second and third.
Time.—1min. 42 4/5secs.

CORINTHIAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Major Goodfellow's LADY MURIEL, 10-2, Trenoweth 1
Captain Cairn's KIT GREY LEG, 10-1, Hoyt 2
Major Holmes' FICKLE HUGH, 10-5, Melsom 3

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths second and third.
Time:—1min. 17 3 3/5 secs.

LUCKNOW PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Saranai's MAORI KING, 8-13, Trahan 1
Mr. Skinner's UNCLE B, 8-6, Brown 2
Mr. Rennell's FIRST CHANCE, 9-6, Trenoweth 3

The Race.—All got away to a good start. On rounding the bend, Uncle B. and First Chance were slightly in front. At the three furlongs Maori King began to overhaul the leaders and finally won by 1½ lengths—1½ lengths second and third.
Time—1min. 17 2/5secs.
Betting:—Evens Uncle B. 2 to 1 First Chance; 4 to 1 Amalgam, 6 and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE COUNTRYBRED PLATE.—6 furlongs.
Mr. Sattar's ISMAILIA, 9-6, Brown 1*
Mr. Ariff's VALIANT, 8-3, Trahan 1*
Sirdar Jewan Singh's, MAJOR GENERAL, 9-5, Quinn 3
Major Holmes' ATALANTA, 9-4, Northmore 4

*Dead Heat.

The Race:—After a little delay the field got well away, Valiant and Atalanta making the running. After going a couple of furlongs Ismailia took charge. Valiant, however, gamely stuck to him and dead-heated on the post.
Time:—1min. 17 3/5secs.

LUCKNOW CHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.
Major Walter's KESMELDON, 11-7, Williamson 1
Mr. Macleod's LORD D. (?) Native 2
Mr. Kali Charan's GRANITE, 9-13, Northmore 3

The Race:—Granite unshipped his rider and the other two were left to contest the issue. Won by fifty lengths (sic).
Time:—4min. 44secs.
Betting:—4 to 1 on Kesmeldon.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The third annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on Friday evening in the rooms of the Servants of India Society, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar presiding, when the following annual report was presented to the meeting:—

In India, where new workers in social field cannot always have the advantage of the guidance of experienced workers, a report of an institution like ours is bound to be a mixed record. The work reported to have been undertaken in the first and the second annual reports such as that of the free travelling libraries, lantern lectures, night classes, university extension addresses, first aid, home nursing and home hygiene classes, the publication of Leaflets, and the Co-operative Credit Society, was continued and in some of these endeavours good progress has to be recorded. Our experience of the night classes has not been the happiest. Two of them had to be transferred from their original places to other more suitable localities. Among the new activities started during the year under report, are educational, sanitary, and other social work organised at Tardeo, Chikhalwadi, and Parel centres and fresh air excursions and open air sports for the children of poor classes. During the current year the League has arranged to undertake a new responsibility of starting a Social Service Quarterly and a Social Service Information Bureau. From the financial point of view the year passed quite favourably for us although the new responsibilities undertaken make our task of keeping pace with the increased expenditure rather difficult.

On the motion of Mr. K. Natarajan seconded by Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, the report was approved and adopted.

The chairman then addressed the meeting. At the outset he expressed his deepest regret that during the year under report the league had lost one of its most valuable members, one who was the life and soul of the social league movement; he referred to the death of his lamented friend Mr. Damodar G. Sukhadwalla. Referring to the report he said that the work done by the league was very satisfactory.

The remark in the report about the want of guides, must be accepted with great reservation. For in the matter of social service, even though they were apt to make mistakes and perhaps their work might be attended with failures, he did not think that they could count upon guides from places other than their own because they had to work with their people, they had to work for their people, it was their food that they ate, they shared their superstitions and traditions and it was therefore their bounden duty to be those people's guides. Even in more civilised countries in Europe and America the question of social service had taken more than fifty years, it had travelled along a weary path before arriving at its present stage and even now in those countries the idea was being grasped and was being realised. It was not realised to the extent it should be realised.

Sir Narayan in conclusion dwelt on the need of co-operation for developing the personality of man, and in developing healthy and holy lives for which purpose the league was existing.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES	
Roberts	6
Municipal Taxation	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
LONDON LETTER	5
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegram	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay University	11
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
Death of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts	9 & 10
Indian National Congress	10
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Grievance in the Accountant-General's Office	5
LEGAL NEWS	11
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	9 & 10

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, November 16, 1914.

ROBERTS.

Some yeare ago a committee sat at the War Office to consider certain problems of national defence. The late Lord Wolseley gave evidence before it and made some disparaging remarks about the native Indian troops of the Crown; he would not trust himself, he said, to lead them against the trained troops of the Continent. The next day Lord Roberts appeared before the Committee. He came there particularly to vindicate the assailed reputation of the soldiers among whom he had spent his life, the men he had trained, the men he had helped to organise into one of the most efficient armies in the world, the men he had led to victory, and who had helped him to win his victories. He flatly contradicted the Field-Marshal whom some stupid journalist once dubbed as "our only general." He declared he would pit the soldiers of the Indian army against Continental troops with complete confidence in any sort of circumstances. Lord Roberts has lived to see his confidence justified,—he has seen it with his own eyes,—and died! If he was to die now, could one have wished this splendid old soldier, seeing that the time had past when he could die on active service, a death in more beautiful circumstances than this. He came to welcome these Indian heroes, whose fathers had fought with him, who had loved and revered him, and whom he had revered and loved,—to see for himself this wonderful sight of the soldiers of India fighting for their Emperor, the battle of humanity and civilisation on European soil. It was a wonderful consummation of long-held convictions,—the conviction of the equality of the chivalry, prowess and humanity of the Indian soldier which should give him the right to stand anywhere and everywhere, against anyone and everyone, by the side of his British comrades-in-arms. And it was a more wonderful consummation that this should have been the ending of his life-long service to his King and country, to the British and Indian armies, whose inspiration owes so much to him, whose more recent traditions are so tremendously associated with his glorious achievements.

Undoubtedly the greatest soldier that England has produced since Wellington, and probably the greatest soldier of his time, Lord Roberts' career was in a certain respect incomplete, because he had never the opportunity to display his qualities as a great commander and his undoubted genius as a strategist on the large fields and in campaigns of the magnitude of those which gave his predecessors their fame. In the days before 1900 there were those who used to decry his abilities; it was a fashion with a certain clique in the Army and a section of the public that interests itself in military matters to be-little commanders who had won their reputation in India, as men who had conducted an easy kind of warfare against semi-barbaric foes, and whose experience would be of little value on a European or Colonial field of battle. This was the school of which Buller was the hero. The question was put to the test when Roberts was sent to South Africa to clear up Buller's mess, and by a finely-conceived and broad scheme of strategy crushed the opposition of the Boer commandoes, destroyed their forces as an effective fighting organisation, relieved Kimberley by daring strategy, relieved far-off Ladysmith by forcing the enemy to relax its pressure to meet the new danger,—and incidently by prodding Buller on to his work,—relieved Mafeking, and effectively occupied the enemy's capitals and territory. Of course, it will be said, Roberts had advantages. He had immense superiority of numbers. But he came to retrieve an almost hopeless situation, a state of strategical anarchy and ineptitude of disposition almost unparalleled in the history of warfare; and, more than all, he had practically to organise a new army on the spot, and to lead it against a foe flushed and confident from his successes. He did it all with a rapidity, a precision and unbroken series of successes, which, in any circumstances, could only have been evolved from the brain and spirit of a general with a genius for warfare, backed by the application of study and experience. Perhaps no greater service, in a military sense, and largely from a political point of view, had been rendered to the Empire since Waterloo. Not many British people who were in England in those dark and dreary days of December and January 1899-1900 can forget all that it meant to Britain quickly to retrieve those disasters. It was not merely a paltry defeat in a Colonial war, such as that of Majuba twenty years before on the same battle ground. It involved the prestige of Britain in Europe and her power to exercise the voice that had belonged to her in its councils for a century,—a power which, fortunately, she retains to-day. For the harassing guerilla warfare that followed Lord Roberts' departure from South Africa, he could not be blamed. He destroyed the armies in the field and he effectively occupied the enemy country, the two chief ends of military warfare, and he received the wholesale surrenders of individual commanders. The after-happenings were a not unusual sequel to a war of this character against a brave, capable and dogged foe. But when Lord Roberts left South Africa he had done the work he was sent to do, and done it cleanly and well. And he had saved British prestige, a fact for which every British subject has need to be thankful to-day.

Not less poetic in degree than the manner of his death, is the justice which the occurrence of the present great war has unfortunately meted out to the man, who since he laid down his sword had never ceased to warn his countrymen of the impending peril and the need to be prepared for it. Even those who abominate the principles on which he would have had Britain arm herself, can, now, at least do him the justice to admit that he was no false prophet, no empty alarmist and no gruesome militarist. A distinguished Indian publicist in this city, writing in the columns of a contemporary not long ago, actually used the lesson of the fruition of the designs of Prussian militarism to pillory Lord Roberts as a man who would have inflicted on England the curse which led Germany on to this war of wanton aggression. Nothing could be further from the truth; nothing could be more unjust to the work of a great and selfless man. Lord Roberts believed in the German menace. Who was right,—he or Mr. Asquith who so contemptuously rebuked him two years ago for his plain warning to the country, and now, to do him justice, realises his error? Lord Roberts believed that we were unprepared for what was coming. Who was right,—he or the Government that is now patriotically raising an army of over two million men, but which might have changed the whole face of affairs if it could have put half that number in the field within two months of the outbreak of war, instead of six months or nine months? It may be a splendid thing to have only voluntary armies, but it is better to have the army ready when you want it, as Germany has shown us. Lord Roberts wanted the manhood of the nation to be made to undergo a minimum of training, because he knew that in peace time you cannot depend on voluntaryism or persuasion to make a national army, over and above your ordinary foreign service army. But that does not spell militarism on the Prussian principle; nor in a free country is it likely to. Have the Australians become a militarism-ridden community because they have instituted compulsory training? Are the Swiss turned into Prussians because they have a form of conscription? Did the Belgians or the Dutch adopt conscription in a spirit of militarism? For that matter are the French dominated by militarism like the Germans? They might have had better fortune to-day, if they had rendered a little more homage to militarism, seeing the peril that faced them. Nobody wants war, nobody wants armies, nobody wants militarism, least of all, we should think did Lord Roberts in his inmost heart. But they are forced upon us and they must be dealt with on practical principles. This is not the time to revile Lord Roberts for having pressed upon his countrymen what he conceived to be a patriotic duty, whether we agree with him or not. Let us rather render homage to the voice that was heeded not, and to the great and unselfish patriot who refused to take the ease he had earned, so long as he thought there was a duty to perform. The Empire, and the world, could ill-afford at this time to lose so inspiring a personality, a character at once so strong, so simple, and so effective in the example it has set to the youth of all nations, for all time.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Though not an *annus mirabilis*, the municipal official year which closed on March 31st last was every way a most satisfactory one. Whether we turn to the condition of public health and reduction of disease and death or to the flourishing condition of the finances, or to large works of civic utility completed or to those projected or to the municipal affairs generally, we cannot but express our satisfaction. The ratepaying citizens have no reason to murmur, although the burden of taxation is larger per head than it was five years hence. But the growing incidence *per se* cannot be held to be onerous considered in the light of many an accomplished fact in the municipal kosmos. Taxation has to be considered by the greater utilities it affords for the convenience and comfort of those who contribute to it. Now and again there is heard a plaintive voice in the chamber of the growing incidence of municipal taxes. A comparison is made with other cities in India, specially with Calcutta. But, we are afraid, the comparison is futile so far as the mere arithmetical part of it comes under the purview of the grumblers. The comparison would be fair were it viewed from the various points of utility. A tax may be heavy and expended in an almost improvident fashion. Such a tax would certainly be deemed burdensome. Not so where a tax is used for purposes of the greatest benefit to the ratepayers. Superficial comparison, therefore, of the mere incidence of taxation by itself is to be deprecated. It is neither critical nor useful. The burdensomeness should be logically demonstrated. Not that we are among those who approve any sort of wasteful, improvident or uncalled-for expenditure. All administrations have more or less a tendency to burn too much of the candle. But for such an operation the only antidote by way of correction is solvent criticism, criticism pertinent and relevant, criticism well-founded on facts and unchallengable. Thus it depends on the representatives of the ratepaying public themselves, how far they tolerate reasonable expenditure, called for by the vital necessities of the city, and how far they proscribe expendi — which cannot be excused. That corporate body which realises its proper responsibility and watches with the eye of an Argus the financial operations of a municipality and sits tight over its treasury is bound to be successful. Unrelaxing watch and control over all the spending departments is absolutely essential. It would be a grave fault in a corporation if it were to allow control to go out of its hands and give an unbridled rein to the chief executive or the great spending departments subordinate thereto.

It is true that the incidence of taxation per head of the population during the last five years has steadily increased from above Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 and more, say, about 20 per cent. But we are not prepared to say at once whether it is onerous. More, the annual report does not clearly show the basis on which the incidence is computed. As a matter of fact the largest direct taxation levied is that on general property, the yield of which has gone up steadily during the last few years, and now stands at well-nigh half a crore or a little over one-third, say nearly forty per cent. of the total gross revenue or 1.28 crores. At the same time the property rate, if anything, was less by 5/8 per cent. during the year under review, while in the previous years it was maintained at a little higher percentage. The other branches of direct taxation are *halalcore* cess and water tax, the limit of which is prescribed by the Municipal Act. The water rate, however, was also reduced a little while ago to all classes of consumers. If the yield for both these taxes is more, the reason is to be found in the increased number of buildings now assessable. It is in the hands of the Corporation itself to take steps to move the Legislature to reduce the maximum limit presently ordained. In our opinion that authority has exercised a wise discretion in fixing the rate, bearing in mind the expanding condition of the city and the numerous utilities on which resources will have to be expended. The Municipal Act has now been in existence 25 years and one has only to refer to the revenue raised in 1889 and that raised in 1914 to find out whether, in view of the present expenditure of 1.21 crores, those rates still unamended are not reasonable and moderate. Those who inveigh against the burden of taxation ought to convince the Legislature that the maximum rates prescribed in the Act for direct taxation are high and could be safely reduced. By all means let a strong case be made and we should be the first to support it if the case is unchallengeable. Apart from direct taxation, there is the indirect taxation by way of town duties. This tax, which includes the duty on grain and sugar, is subject to fluctuations according to the state of agriculture and trade. In a year of abundant harvest grain is poured in in enormous quantities. The drawback in exports is heavy. During ten years, despite fluctuations, the net yield has risen only from 3 to 4 lakhs,—not over much. But more than grain, sugar, since it assumed the position of the third great article of import, fluctuates to a larger extent, as one may easily find on a reference to the excellent and clearly formulated table on town duties. It may yield one time three lakhs and another five and six, even more. We doubt whether there would be such a considerable diminution as 3 lakhs in town duties for the current half year as estimated by the Commissioner in his revised budget. Sugar has risen enormously in value since the war and though the volume of net imports may, perchance, be smaller the value would considerably be larger, seeing that the price of that commodity has arisen from a normal rate of Rs. 9 per cwt. to Rs. 16.

But town duties have always been a fluctuating item of revenue. During the year under review the total was 17 lakhs which is nearly 3 lakhs more than the average of 1901.. But, if, for the purpose of computing the incidence of taxation, town duties are also taken into consideration, it stands to reason that the incidence would be affected. Be that as it may, it is clear that the revenue during the last quinquennium has shown a considerable growth which is normal. No turn of the screw has been applied to any kind of tax. But if the Corporation is convinced that the incidence is heavy, it lies in its own hands during the coming budget discussion to lower it by lowering the property rate from 10 to 9 or even 8 per cent., provided such reduction would, in the estimate of the Corporation, suffice to meet the existing expenditure. It should be remembered that, at present, the permanent increase of expenditure outstrips the normal growth of revenue by a lakh. This may or may not be a healthy sign. For our part, we take it to be an unsound policy which maintains such a position and simply relies on the fat surplus cash balances not hypothecated The Corporation, we are bound to say, is exceedingly erratic in matters of finance and the majority generally follow the Commissioner right or wrong, never caring to offer enlightened and well-directed criticism. And when the question of taxation is to the fore there is always a conflict of interests, the house-owning one being strong both in the Standing Committee and the Corporation. This is deplorable.

Notes of the Day

Lord Roberts as a Humanitarian.

Lord Roberts was an eminent humanitarian and strove throughout his career to better conditions in the Army. As mentioned in the biographical sketch, which appears in another column, his first strong impulse in this direction came in his second year in India, when he was compelled to witness the flogging of two Horse Artillerymen. The men were in the wrong, but the punishment was brutal, and the unwilling witness felt the sting and fire and throb from the descending lash almost as keenly as the men themselves. Naturally they offended again and were convicted again, but through the clemency of the colonel the further punishment was remitted. Lord Roberts says he watched the effect of that forgiveness for some years, and found that the men proved themselves worthy of it. Henceforth, therefore, in his view, the man was greater than the uniform, and on this principle he based the actions which won him such renown. "Better the conditions of the soldier, and you will elevate the character of the man," he once said, and the saying was unconsciously autobiographical. On this plan of progress he reformed the old canteen system in India, or rather replaced it by the establishment of soldiers' institutes, and the broad, human, redemptive and preventive agency of the Army Temperance Association.

The Social Service League.

Presiding at the third annual meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar gave a sound piece of advice to social workers when he said that for guidance in the matter of social service actual contact with the people they wished to serve was the best teacher. Social conditions differ in different countries, and, in dealing with human material, the only true way to help it to move in the desired direction is to enter into it courageously and try to identify oneself with it in both its inner and outer impulses. As Sir Narayanrao reminded his hearers, in the civilised countries of Europe and America, the idea of social service, as understood in these days is, perhaps, not more than 50 years old. In India, the land of charity, institutions and movements working for the general or commercial good have existed both before and after the British advent, but organised social service as comprehended in modern days is very recent. Indeed, the Bombay League was the pioneer of the movement in this country and it has been in existence now not more than three and a half years. A few societies,—of course on humbler scales,—modelled on the Bombay institution have come into existence in some of the larger cities of India in the footsteps of the local league.

A Successful Movement.

But it is no exaggeration to say and no little matter for pride for this premier city that the movement for social service, thanks to a small band of unselfish workers, has "caught on" as very few truly humanitarian movements have done in this city. The Report of the Society, which was read at Friday's anniversary meeting, is so full of records of good, systematic and efficient work done in more than a dozen directions of social helpfulness and well-being, that one feels thankful that in this city of hard-hearted commercialism and breathless hurry there are a sufficient number of young men who feel for the condition of the uneducated masses sufficiently, to translate their sympathies into action by sparing time, effort and money for the benefit of their fellowmen in less favoured circumstances. The record of work accomplished by the League is gratifying beyond praise and the multisided lines of activity it has developed during these few years indicates that the movement has struck roots far and deep. The public monetary support, which it has drawn, has been satisfactory so far, but more generous and widespread public support is needed to help the League to push on its work with even greater vigour. We hope such help will come readily.

Official and Personal.

Mr. J. P. Newman, Editor, "Bassein News," died on Saturday night of heart failure at the age 47.

It is understood that Col. B. G. Seton, Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, will shortly be proceeding on active service.

Mr. Justice Twomey of the Rangoon Chief Court who was granted one month's leave up to December 4th in continuation of the Vacation of the Chief Court, has applied for further two months' leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Austan Smith, Civil Surgeon of Simla (east) will shortly be proceeding on active service and it is understood that his "locum tenens" will be Captain Action, acting health officer of Simla.

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which miniatures of Indian titles should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as previously prescribed in the case of the Badge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

GOVERNOR OF QUEENSLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Major Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams has been appointed Governor of Queensland.

BRITISH CONSULS IN TURKEY

HIGH-HANDED TURKISH ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

Information has been received from Mohammerah that the Acting British Resident in Turkish Arabia has arrived there from Bagdad with his family. The French Consul has also arrived, but the Russian Consul is detained at Bagdad as are all British subjects.

Information has been received from Aden that the British Vice-Consul at Hodeida has been detained there and confined to his house by Turkish authorities. The French Vice-Consul also is not permitted to leave Hodeida nad British Indian subjects are being subjected to annoyance.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF EARL ROBERTS

ENEMY'S ATTEMPT ON YPRES.

TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES DESTROYED.

ULEMA CHIEFS' PROCLAMATION.

It was only a couple of days ago that Reuter apprised us of the fact, Earl Roberts was proceeding to the front to visit the Indian troops. His sudden demise, without a word of warning, will come as a great shock to India, where he had spent so many years of his life and where he was held in such deep regard, by soldier and civilian alike.

The centre of the struggle at present is at Ypres which projects like a bastion into the enemy's lines. It has been held more than three weeks under a rain of shells which has hardly ceased day or night.

The Press Bureau states that two brigades of the Prussian Guards last Wednesday attacked the First Army Corps after the heaviest bombardment yet experienced: the Guards being brought to force the way where the line of infantry had previously failed.

An attempt to penetrate to Ypres was repulsed, but the weight of the enemy enabled them to break the line at three points. They were, however, hurled back and prevented from gaining further ground.

In other regions all the enemy's attacks were unsuccessful, including an assault on the great bridge-head at Nieuport.

Two German submarines were suspected of being in hiding at the bottom of the Straits of Dover. Bubbles were seen rising, and the area was dragged with a long chain to which explosives were attached. There was a violent explosion, and large quantities of oil rose to the surface. The other submarine was shelled and sunk while trapped into making.

A significant feature in the progress of the war is the sudden boom in the shipping trade, the demand for grain carriers and other cargoes being so great, freights have more than doubled.

Another news item of considerable importance to India is the formation of a large British company for the supply of analine dyes, which industry was almost completely monopolised by Germany. Government has indicated its willingness to subscribe a portion of the share capital and guarantee the interest on a large debenture issue.

A Council of all the Chiefs of the Ulema, composed of the leading Moslem religious authorities in Egypt, has published an important proclamation urging Egyptian Moslems to maintain a calm and peaceful attitude.

The appeal is signed by 27 Ulemas, including the Sheikh-ul-Islam of Egypt, who is also Rector of the Al Azar, the famous university, the Vice-Rector, the Grand Mufti and all the Chiefs of the different rites.

The chief religious Sheiks of the Sudan have spontaneously addressed a communication to the Governor General, expressing on behalf of the whole population their loyalty to the Government.

NEW AVIATION WEAPON.

DARTS IN MAGAZINES OF FIFTY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The steel dart mentioned as being used by aviators is about six inches long and slightly barbed. It goes through a man from a few hundred feet. The darts are contained in magazines of fifty, which are so contrived that the arrows scatter well. They are most serviceable against columns on the march, and can even be used against troops in trenches.

ENEMY'S ATTEMPT ON YPRES.

PRUSS AN GUARDS' DETERMINED ATTACKS.

DEFENCE OF YPRES

ENEMY'S ATTEMPT TO BREAK LINE.

PRUSSIAN GUARDS' DETERMINED ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Press Bureau states: "Two brigades of the Prussian Guard on Wednesday attacked the First Army Corps after the heaviest bombardment we have yet experienced.

It is understood that the Guards were brought to force the way where the line of infantry had previously failed. The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination.

An attempt to penetrate to Ypres was repulsed but the weight of the enemy enabled them to break the line at three points. They were, however, hurled back and prevented from gaining further ground.

The German losses under direct enfilade fire were immense. Seven hundred dead were found on the ground behind our front and in the trenches alone. Our casualties were heavy.

ASSAULT ON BRIDGE-HEAD AT NIEUPORT FAILS.

PARIS, Nov. 14.

The afternoon's communique says:—German attacks in the regions of Lassigny, Aisne and Berryau-Bac were unsuccessful.

The struggle raged more fiercely in the Argonne. Tht enemy vainly endeavoured to retake Fort de Paris and Saint Hubert.

The Germans made several partial offensives around Verdun but were checked by our artillery before even the advance of the infantry could have started.

The weather is bad. There is nothing to report in Woevre and Lorraine.

The enemy's attack against the great bridge-head at Nieuport has failed.

Various German attempts at the offensive eastward and south-east of Ypres have been checked.

We have advanced a kilometre east of Bixschoote.

We made slight progress from the La Bassee canal to Arras.

BRITISH TROOPS' GALLANTRY.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables the British have again borne the full weight of the German attack which has been directed with massed gun fire upon our position. The attempts of the enemy to break our lines apparently urged and directed by Imperial messages have recoiled every time, and in the last week alone it is estimated the Germans have lost fifty thousand.

In the recent fighting with the British, they have lost two hundred thousand.

More desperate assaults than those delivered at Ypres and neighbouring places have never taken place and the extraordinary defence of the British and the magnificence of their counter attacks is the one time at the present moment at the front where the Belgians and the French alike are astonished by the quality of our men, British and Indian. We [illegible] a huge share of the hard work and in recognition thereof another large bestowal of the legion of honour, crosses and medailles militaries are about to be made.

[illegible] MOTOR [illegible] GUN BATTERIES

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Twenty new motor machine gun batteries are being formed and an order issued by Lord Kitchener on the point has resulted in a rush for service to the new army. The first of these batteries have been formed at the front and was, according to the British Press Bureau, used with great effect. When the field army has been equipped each new army division will have a battery. The batteries will form a new branch of the Royal Artillery. Good drivers have already been enlisted and officers coming forward are being temporarily posted to the motor machine gun service.

SCARCITY OF GERMAN SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The scarcity of German small-arms ammuntion is proved by circulars found on the dead ordering the troops to husband their ammunition.

ALLIES NEARING OSTEND.

GERMAN ATTACKS LESS KEEN.

OFFENSIVE RESUMED BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.

The Allies' patrols are reconnoitring as far as Ostend.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1-35 a.m.

An official communique published in Paris yesterday evening said:—

From the sea to the Lys, the German action has been less keen, and at some points we have resumed the offensive.

We have progressed south of Bixschoote.

We have retaken a hamlet east of Ypres by a counter-attack.

South of Ypres we repulsed an attack of the Prussian Guard.

Elsewhere only cannonades are reported.

GOOD DAY'S WORK

LONDON, Nov. 15, 1-40 a.m.

A communique issued in Paris says:—From the sea to the north of Lille the day has been good. German attacks north of Zonnebeke and south of Ypres have been repulsed, the latter with great loss to the Germans. Between the La Bassee canal and Arras and also in the Lihons district the enemy have made unsuccessful attempts.

GERMAN LOSSES IN YSER BATTLE.

ESTIMATED AT NINETY THOUSAND.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

According to a captured German officer, half a million Germans were fighting at the beginning of the battle on the Yser. They estimate the German losses at ninety thousand and state that five generals were killed.

BRITISH CASUALTIES 57,000.

REGULAR ARMY NOW NUMBERS 2,186,400

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. Asquith, in a written reply, says British casualties in France up to Oct. 31st were approximately 57,000. He was not in a position to estimate the losses of the other Allies or the enemy.

The supplementary vote for a million men brings the total of regulars up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

THE BRITISH TROOPS.

GERMAN EDITOR'S TRIBUTE TO THEIR FIGHTING QUALITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt," who is fighting in Flanders, writes that the Germans have completely changed their views regarding British fighting qualities. The British infantry at Ypres, he says, can only be described as the best of troops, and the British artillery is equal to the French and German. He adds that heavy naval guns in the trenches are causing havoc.

EXHAUSTING THE ENEMY.

FRENCH TROOPS' RESOLUTE CALMNESS

DELHI, Nov. 14.

The Secretary of State cables to the Viceroy as follows:—

M. Pichon, the former French Foreign Minister, praises t[illegible]erate language of English statesmen who always fulfil more than promised Thus Lord Kitchener signally surpassed the 12,000 men promised. The Germans render homage to the British Fleet by sheltering in inaccessible harbours.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Petrograd says that a high military official expressed appreciation of the services of the British Fleet by effecting the close of blockade on Germany.

"The Times" correspondent in France is impressed by the resolute calmness of the French troops and entire confidence of the ultimate victory animating the people of towns and villages. With steadfast serenity and tenacity General Joffre is emulated by all his countrymen. The determination with which the French Army is holding the greater portion of the long unbroken line arouses the admiration of the entire world. General Joffre is more than holding his ground. He is steadily perfecting the preparations and gradually exhausting the enemy.

FIJI'S CONTRIBUTION TO PRINCE OF WALES' FUND

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Fiji has given ten thousand sterling to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

ALLIES' STEADY ADVANCE CONTINUES.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 13.

A communique says:—"From the North Sea to Lys the action has been slightly less severe than on previous days. The enemy made several attempts to cross the Yser canal to the west of Dixmude and further up. All were stopped.

Our positions on the whole have been maintained. The enemy's attacks northward, eastward and south-east of Ypres were at the end of the day repulsed on various points of our line and that of the British Army.

There has been cannonading and actions detail east of Armentieres to the Oise. Our troops during the last few days of fog have not ceased to advance little by little. They have established themselves nearly everywhere at points varying from three hundred to fifty metres from the enemy's wire entanglements.

We took Tracyleval, northward of the Aisne, with the exception of the cemetery. We have progressed slightly eastward of Tracylemont, and south east of Nouvron, and also between Crouy and Vregny.

A German counter-attack in the Vailly region against our troops, who had re-captured Chavonne and Sonpir, was repulsed. The enemy was similarly repulsed at Berryau-bac.

There has been a violent cannonade in the Argonne, We have progressed in detail at Saint Mihiel and in the Pontamoussons district.

A *coup-de-main* on the village of Valetch-atillon ousted a detachment of enemy.

A German attack on the heights of Col-de-Sainte-Marie failed.

Snow is falling in the Vosges.

BELGIANS' PITIABLE PLIGHT.

AN AMERICAN'S DESCRIPTION

LONDON, Nov. 14.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

Mr. Bell, an American, who took the first shipload of food to Brussels for the relief of the Belgians describes Belgium as a country without a smile. Nothing written could exaggerate the misery. The deserted fields were cemeteries. He saw few men. Women and children had taken refuge in terror in the ruins of their homes. Children were too sad to laugh.

GERMAN INFANTRY TRAPPED,

BIG GUNS CAPTURED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

The London corresponden of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London November 12. The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent in Northern France says that the Germans at La Bassee commenced night attack on the British positions on Monday. Next morning the town of Bethune seemed at their mercy but really their infantry was in a trap. The British had retired offering little opposition to the position on the slope of the hill, whence they opened a decimating rifle fire. The Germans advanced their artillery and in the stampede following the British fire the German Infantry and batteries became a panic stricken mass. Two guns said to be 14 inch were destroyed and a howitzer believed to be a 18½ inch was captured.

The "Times" correspondent in the Northern frontier says that the Germans bombarded Bethune and damaged the Mairie and a number of shops and houses.

The "Times" Amsterdam correspondent says that three 18½ inch guns brought from Liege have been badly damaged by the British heavy guns. Eight hundred Hungarians with eight 12 inch mortars have passed through Liege bound for Cracow.

In the House of Commons yesterday it having been intimated that the question of pensions to soldiers' widows would be further considered, Colonel Yate enquired whether those of the officers' widows would also be considered. Mr. Asquith was understood to assent.

OPERAIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

The Secretary of State cables to the Viceroy:—

In South Africa Commandant Cronje was attacked by the rebels at Deerniber with an indecisive result. Commandant Ummer dispersed Byers' commando on the Vet river and captured 364 men.

Both Houses of the Union Parliament of South Africa have addressed a loyal resolution to the King giving assurance and support and determination to take all measures in the interests of the Union and to co-operate with his Majesty's Government, to maintain the integrity of the Empire.

SIR CHARLES MACARA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Sir Charles Macara has resigned the Presidency of Master Cotton Spinners Federation.

EGYPTIAN MOSLEMS' LOYALTY.

ULEMA CHIEFS PROCLAMATION.

INTRIGUERS DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CAIRO, Nov. 14.

A Council of all the Chiefs of the Ulema, composed of the leading Moslem religious authorities in Egypt has published an important proclamation urging Egyptian Moslems to maintain a calm and peaceful attitude.

After invoking Allah and His Prophet, Who counselled mankind to love peace and avoid strife, the Ulema remind their flock that Providence has spared Egypt the horrors and sacrifices of the present war, which has spread to one state after another.

Therefore it is their duty to remain calm and confident, to behave with discretion and to let reason guide their acts, to avoid gatherings when idle words might be spoken and to shun intriguers, the sowers of discord and ignorant or interested counsellors, from whom good cannot come.

The appeal is strengthened by quotations from the Koran and the traditions, among which are the Prophet's well-known sayings enjoining the Faithful to avoid disorders, the consequences of which are not limited to those who provoke them and bidding them to walk in the right path and look to their own affairs and thus avoid harm from the straying of others.

The appeal is signed by 27 Ulema, including the Sheikh-ul-Islam of Egypt, who is also Rector of the Al Azar, the famous University, the Vice-Rector, the Grand Mufti and all the Chiefs of the different rites.

CHIEFS OF THE SUDAN

The chief religious Sheikhs of the Sudan have spontaneously addressed a communication to the Governor-General expressing on behalf of the whole population their loyalty to the Government.

They refer generally to the benefits conferred by British rule and in particular to the sympathy which has always been shown their religion and the justice which hass always been meted out to them, to educational advantages given their children and help afforded to pilgrims to Mecca.

They dissociate themselves entirely from the action of the Turkish Government in declaring war on Great Britain and her Allies. Such course of action, they say, is utterly opposed to the best interests of Islam and it is their opinion that the Turkish Government, by listening to the false counsels of Germany, has doomed the country to destruction and alienated itself from the sympathies of Mohammedans throughout the world.

SULTAN OF KELANTAN'S LOYALTY.

Mr. Harcourt has received from the Sultan of Kelantan the assurance of the loyalty of himself and his people. He is confident that there will be no disturbance on account of the war with Turkey.

HERITAGE OF THE PROPHET SOLD TO GERMANY.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

"The Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Governor of Sierra Leone has received letters from the principal Moslems of Freetown and certain paramount chiefs in the Port Lokkoh District expressing sympathy regarding the war, and affirming loyalty to his Majesty the King Emperor.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Petrograd states that Moslem opinion in Russia denounces the Khalifa as having sold the heritage of the Prophet to Germany and declares loyalty to Russia in this unholy war.

BOMBARDMENT OF DARDANELLES.

THE GOEBEN HOLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 15.

The Secretary of State cables to the Viceroy as follows:—

It is reported that Goeben has been badly holed on the water line during the bombardment of the Dardanelles.

TURKISH SUBJECTS IN RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 14.

A large number of Bagdad Jews and other Turkish subjects are applying to the District Magistrate for enrolment as British subjects; many of them were sent to the Commissioner of Police to have their statements verified.

GERMAN SUBJECTS.

E. A. Depken of Rangoon Mining Co., Tavoy, and A. Morgenroth, who arrived from Thaton last evening, having both deen found to be German subjects of combatant ages, have been interned in the British infantry lines until their despatch to Ahmednagar.

AUSTRIAN ARMY SURROUNDED.

RUSSIANS IN SIGHT OF CRACOW.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

AUSTRIANS MUST FIGHT OR CAPITULATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

It is reported from Petrograd that Germany intends to make a stand on a line through Czestochowa on a front of eighteen miles. How such a front can avoid being hopelessly outflanked is not explained.

The enemy is stated to have formed six new corps, five for the French and one for the Eastern Frontier. All are short of artillery, cavalry and officers.

The Russian Embassy at Rome states that the Russians are now in sight of Cracow. The Austrian army is surrounded and must accept a decisive battle or capitulate. Retreat across the Carpathians is impossible.

IMPORTANN RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

TARNOW REOCCUPIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 15, 1-40 a.m.

A communique published here announces an important Russian success, which has compelled the Germans to retreat from Rypin, near Thorn.

We continue, the communique adds, to progress in East Prussia and captured yesterday five howitzers near Soldau.

There have been engagements between advanced guards between the Vistula and Warta.

The Russians are passing through the Schreniava region towards Cracow and we have reoccupied Tarnow.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES SEPERATED

ANOTHER GERMAN DEFEAT.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

The "Matin" says the Germans have been defeated north of Kalisz.

The "Giornale d'Italia" says the Russians have succeeded in completely separating the German and Austrian armies, which are no longer in contact.

The same paper says that Kaiser's head-quarters are now at Coblence.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13, 10-50 p.m.

A communique issued here says:—

Fighting continues in the Stalluponen region for possession of the outlets of the eastern chain of the Masurian Lakes. The battle at Soldau is proceeding.

A German offensive has been noticed in the Thorn district on both sides of the Vistula. The Germans have transferred part of their troops from Lyck. The enemy in the region of Czenstochowa are gradually retiring.

The Austrians continue to retire in Galicia. We have inflicted heavy losses on their rearguards.

GERMAN BLUFF.

THE ENEMY'S FORCE ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

"The Times" military correspondent says the talk or untold millions of Germans on the Eastern front is pure bluff. The Austro-Hungarians are strong, but nothing yet shows that there are more than four or five active German corps, probably eight reserve corps and twenty-two corps composed of the Landwehr and the Landsturm, who are of no great account. These, he says, are not enough to hold the Russians back. Germany has to choose between the invasion of her own territory and the abandonment of part of her pretensions in the West.

TRANSFER OF GERMAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Reports are still rife in Holland of the transfer of German troops from west to east.

DEADLY RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The "Morning Post" says that the Russian artillery is now recognised as most deadly, owing to the improved sighting apparatus which the French admit excels their device.

GERMAN SUBMARINES DESTROYED.

IN HIDING AT THE BOTTOM.

DRAGGED WITH A LONG CHAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

It is reported in Dover that two German submarines were suspected of hiding at the bottom of the Straits. One calm day bubbles were seen and the area was dragged with a long chain to which explosives were attached.

There was later a violent explosion and quantities of oil rose to the surface. The other submarine was trapped while making an attack. It was shelled and sunk.

GERMAN YACHT CAPTURED.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The German yacht Comet has been captured off New Guinea. It has been added to the Australian Navy and renamed the Una.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER SUNK.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

It is officially announced in Vienna that the cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth was sunk at Tsingtao after her ammunition had been exhausted.

The Kaiserin Elizabeth was a protected cruiser, of 3,986 tons with a speed of 19 knots. Her armament consisted of eight 6 in. quick-firers, 19 smaller quick-firers and four torpedo tubes.

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

A FITTING MOMENTO.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Emden's guns, anchors and fittings will be mounted in the Australian Federal capital to perpetuate the first Australian naval engagement and victory.

"A BLACK DAY"

GERMAN NEWSPAPER ON LOSS OF THE EMDEN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The "Cologne Gazette" says: "All patriots must have felt bitter pain on the day we lost the Emden. It was a black day for us, the more so as the life of the Koenigsberg was also cut short."

HOW THE EMDEN WAS CAUGHT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Ceylon papers received to-day contain the following:—

The Naval Intelligence Officer authorises the following news for publication:—The German Cruiser "Emden," accompanied by the collier "Buresk" appeared off the Cocos Islands on the 9th November and landed a party of 3 officers and 40 men with four maxim guns who proceeded to destroy the cable and wireless apparatus.

On the appearance of the "Emden" information was passed from the Cocos Island and received by H. M. S. "Sydney" who went at full speed to render assistance.

An action ensued with the result that the Emden was set on fire and beached. Her casualties were heavy. The Sydney is undamaged and her casualties slight. On the appearance of the Sydney the German landing party sank the collier Buresk and commandeered the schooner Ayesha in which they made their escape.

ESCAPE OF THE LANDING PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

"The Times of Ceylon" of the 12th instant publishes further details showing that the Emden was disguised with a fourth funnel but the islanders saw it moving. Before the landing party reached the direction of the island on which is the wireless station, the operator despatched one word "help" which brought up the Sydney from a distance of forty miles. The Emden was set on fire at the third shot. The landing party cut the subsidiary Cape-Australian cable and escaped, successfully in Mr. Clunies Ross' yacht which they commandeered.

JAPANESE TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

TOKIO, Nov. 14, 5-50 a.m.

Japanese torpedo boat has been sunk by a mine in Kiaochao Bay while sweeping for mines.

WAR EXPENDITURE

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A credit is announced of 225 millions sterling for war expenditure.

LATER.

The War Credit defrays the expenses to April next, and also gives assistance to the Dominions, and the Allies who are raising funds. Temporary advances have been made of three millions sterling to Belgium and eight hundred thousand to Serbia.

SUDDEN SHIPPING BOOM.

FREIGHT RATES MORE THAN DOUBLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

There is a sudden shipping boom. Owing to the scarcity of cargo-steamers and the demand for carriers of grain and other cargoes some freight rates have more than doubled.

No vessel was changing hands early in November, now the price of steamers is rising daily owing to the influx of buyers.

CHILIAN COAST ACTION.

NO SURVIVORS FOUND BY SEARCH SHIPS.

LONDON, No. 13.

The ships searching for survivors off the Chilian coast have returned. They met with no success.

GERMAN WARSHIPS AT VALPARAISO

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Two German warships have arrived at Valparaisc.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 13.

The German cruisers Dresden and Leipzig are provisioning here.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 14.

The Dresden and Leipzig sailed at daybreak.

MARKET DEALINGS IN INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

There have been considerable market dealings in India Bills, six months' bills at three and nine-sixteenths per cent. discount and twelve months' bills at three and three-quarters per cent.

REWARDED FOR MERIT.

121 COMMISSIONS FROM THE RANKS

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The "London Gazette" contains the names of 121 warrant officers and non-coms promoted to be second-lieutenant for service in the field. Two are from cavalry, 45 from artillery and 74 from infantry.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Brigadier-Generals Sandbach and McCracken have been promoted to be Major-Generals.

Major Prowse of the Somerset Light Infantry, has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel for distinguished conduct in the field.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF OFFICERS.

In a telegram to the General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, the Adjutant-General in India announces that ex-Warrant and non-commissioned Officers will be accepted gladly for re-enlistment for the duration of the war to assist in training the new army. Those above the rank of Sergeant up to fifty and others up to forty-five will be accepted for service at Home and Abroad if medically fit. Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers above these ages likely to be capable instructors will be accepted for service alone. Ex-regular Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers on re-enlistment are at once promoted to the rank held on discharge. Ex-soldiers other than above may re-enlist for duration of war, general service up to age of fifty-five and will be accepted if medically fit. Application for re-enlistment should be made to the nearest Brigade or Station Office.

THE WIRELESS TELEPHONE.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS ON ITALIAN WARSHIP

Many inventors have directed persistent effort towards the wireless telephone—generally to be disappointed when they reached the stage of practical everyday application. It has now, however, become a working actually.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Company, informed a "Daily News", representative that Mr. Marconi's new wireless telephone is being installed on all the Italian warships, and that recent demonstrations had proved its reliability. The King of Italy was present at one of these demonstrations, and is said to have been impressed very deeply by its success.

"Tests have been made over considerable distances," said Mr. Isaacs, "and they have proved extremely satisfactory. Wireless telephony is an adjunct to wireless telegraphy, and the additional apparatus necessary is very small. There is no scheme for the use of the invention in this country at the present time."

The advantages of the wireless telephony for communication between warships are obvious. Mr. Marconi (who is now in England) himself conducted the trials, which were carried out in the Bay of Syracuse a short time ago, and it is stated that enunciation was perfectly clear in every one of the conversations through space. The apparatus has been devised with a view to securing the maximum of safety in the event of storms or naval hostilities. It is proposed to equip merchant and passenger vessels with wireless telephony after the war.

A report that Mr. Marconi is taking a benevolent interest in a pocket wireless apparatus invented by a young Italian professor is declared by Mr. Isaacs to be entirely untrue. Mr. Marconi is acquainted with the claims made on behalf of the inventor but has expressed no support of these claims.

HOW I SANK THE CRUISERS.

HONEYMOON OFFICER IN A SUBMARINE.

GERMAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH GALLANTRY.

"Through the kindness of the German Admiralty," the "New York World" is enabled to publish the personal narrative of Lieut.-Captain Otto Weddingen, commander of the submarine U 9, which sank the three British cruisers, the Hogue, Cressy and Aboukir, in the North Sea.

After describing his hasty wedding and his departure immediately afterwards, the commander says:—

I travelled on the surface except when we sighted vessels, and then I submerged, not even showing my periscope, except when it was necessary to take bearings. It was ten minutes after six in the morning when I caught sight of one of the big cruisers of the enemy. I was then eighteen sea miles north-westerly off the Hook of Holland. I had travelled considerably more than 200 miles from my base. My boat was one of the old type, but she behaved beautifully.

STRAIGHT AND TRUE.

When I first sighted them they were near enough for torpedo work, but I wanted to make my aim sure, so I went down again. I got another flash through my periscope before I began action. I soon reached what I regarded as a good shooting point. (The officer was not permitted to give this distance, but it was understood to have been considerably less than a mile, although German torpedoes have an effective range of four miles.)

Then I loosed one of my torpedoes at the middle ship. I was about 12 feet under water, and got the shot off in good shape, my men handling the boat as if she had been a skiff. I climbed to the surface to get a sight through my tube of the effect, and discovered that the shot had gone straight and true.

There was a fountain of water, a burst of smoke, a flash of fire, and part of the cruiser rose in the air. Then I heard a roar and felt the reverberations sent through the water by the explosion. She had been broken apart and sank in a few minutes. Her crew were brave, and even with death staring them in the face they kept to their posts ready to handle their useless guns, for I submerged at once. But I stayed on the top long enough to see the other cruisers, the Cressy and the Hogue, turn and steam at full speed to their dying sister.

As soon as I reached my torpedo depth I sent a second charge at the nearer of the oncoming vessels, the Hogue. The English were playing my game, for I had scarcely to move out of my position, which was a great aid since it helped to keep me from detection. The attack on the Hogue went true, but this time the torpedo did not strike under the magazine, so for twenty minutes the Hogue lay wounded and helpless on the surface before she heaved, half turned over, and then sank.

By this time the third cruiser knew, of course, that the enemy was upon her, and she sought as best she could to defend herself. She loosed her torpedo defence batteries, both starboard and port, and stood her ground as if more anxious to help the many sailors who were in the water than to save herself. To defend herself against submarine attack she steamed a zigzag course and this made it necessary for me to get nearer to the Cressy.

"THEY WERE BRAVE."

I had to come to the surface for a view and I saw how wildly the ship's guns were being fired. Small wonder, for they did not know where to shoot, though one shot came unpleasantly near to us. When I got within suitable range I sent away my third attack. This time I sent a second torpedo after the first to make a hit doubly certain.

My luck was with me again, for the enemy was made useless and at once began sinking by the head. Then she careered far over, but all the while her men stayed at their guns looking for their invisible foe. They were brave, true to their country's sea traditions. One of her boilers exploded and she turned turtle.

I hoped to entice the enemy by allowing them now and then a glimpse of me into a zone in which they might be exposed to capture or to destruction by the German warships, but although their destroyers saw me plainly at dusk on the 22nd and made a final effort to stop me, they abandoned the pursuit, as it was taking them too far from safety and needlessly exposing them to attack from our fleet and submarines.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE.

REOPENS FOR BUSINESS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange is reopening on Monday at three in the afternoon for unrestricted trading in May and June American and May Egyptian and positions onwards, also at ten in the morning for restricted trading. No transactions will be permitted beyond deliveries for fifteen months from current.

The latest casualty list includes 313 missing from the Dublin Fusiliers. The list appears to refer to events which happened a fortnight ago.

ANALINE DYES SHORTAGE.

LARGE BRITISH SUPPLY COMPANY FORMED

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In view of the deficiency of dye-stuffs and colours owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany it is proposed to form a large supply company.

Government has indicated its willingness to subscribe a portion of the share capital and guarantee the interest on a large debenture issue.

A preliminary arrangement has been made enabling Government to acquire important dye-producing works in this country.

MISERY OF TURKISH PROVINCES.

WILD RUMOURS CURRENT.

The following article, written by a "Times" correspondent stationed at Beirut, (Syria), and dated October 4, emphasizes the pitiable condition of unrest and misery into which the Turkish provinces have been thrown by the uncertainty as to whether Turkey intended to support Germany actively or to remain neutral.

In spite of persistent rumours to the effect that October 1 the date of the abolition of the Capitulations, was to be made the occasion for rejoicing and manifestations by order of the Government, the day passed without any incident other than the closing of the foreign Post Offices, the dismantling of their letter-boxes, and the taking over of the European mails, landed from an Italian steamer, by the Turkish postal authorities. In fact the population, far from being in a joyous mood, were apprehensive of the steps they felt sure the Powers would take in retaliation to the action of the Turkish Government in abolishing the Capitulations in so arbitrary a manner.

The departure of British missionaries, acting under orders from their committees at home, the action of the Turkish Government in packing up all their archives, some of which have already been sent into the interior, and the preparations made by the officials to follow at a moment's notice, led the population to believe that something serious was about to happen, in spite of all the efforts made to allay their fears. Absurd rumours of the expected arrival of a large fleet, which would bombard Beirut, and of the landing of British troops at several places down the coast, caused a rush on the part of both Moslems and Christians for the interior and the Lebanon. The town is fast emptying, and most of the business quarter is closed. All trains leaving Beirut are filled to overflowing with refugees and their belongings; while the quay, near the railway station, is packed with mountains of luggage and furniture ready to be transported by train. Several extra trains have had to be put on in the last few days, and numbers of people are even going away in sailing boats. The military have also been busy requisitioning all the carts and carriages they can lay hands on to transport to the station the contents of the barracks and military hospital. All the soldiers have been sent to the interior, and only a few hundred gendarmes remain. I understand that the German Consul is now advising his colony either to leave the country or go into the interior.

An unconfirmed rumour has it that England has annexed Egypt and that Turkey has sent in an ultimatum. This, added to the fact that a large force of Turkish troops is now in Palestine, supposedly in the neighbourhood of the Egyptian frontier causes it to be generally believed that an advance on the Suez Canal is contemplated, and by some is believed to have actually begun.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN OFFICERS.

Several German officers have arrived in all the larger towns and are no doubt assisting the authorities in their efforts to poison the minds of the people against England and her Allies. The Moslems are continually being assured that they can expect nothing but illtreatment to themselves and their womenfolk should any Power of the Triple Entente occupy the country, and the few local papers still appearing—the best ones have been stopped—are full or nothing but the usual type of German news from the Osmanische Lloyd. Revolutions in all the British and some of the French colonies are announced regularly.

All this has naturally a certain amount of effect on the rabble, but the better class of Moslems are heartily sick of the appalling state of affairs. The present situation, which has caused such untold harm to everybody in depopulating the country and killing business, is bound to continue till Turkey can be forced to declare herself definitely one way or the other, and the longer this is put off the more impossible will it become for the people to recover from the utter misery into which they have been cast.

STATE OF THE U. S. NAVY.

12 BATLESHIPS UNSERVICEABLE AND 18,000 MEN SHORT.

The question as to whether America is in a state of preparation for a defensive war, raised by Congressman Gardner in the House, has been further accentuated by a statement made on October 22, by Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Navy, who is acting as secretary in Mr. Danial's absence.

Mr. Daniel's absence.

Mr. Roosevelt states that the American navy is lacking 18,000 men for the manning of her ships, and that twelve of the thirty-three battleships in the navy are not in a serviceable condition owing to this lack of crews. This statement has caused a senation, says a Washington corespondent, for though it was known that the navy had not its full complement of men, it was not thought that the case was so bad as this.

There will doubtless be immediate agitation on all sides to remedy this state of affairs, and though life in the American navy is a comparatively easy one, with many privileges and inducements, further inducements are likely to be offered. The chief difficulty in obtaining men lies in the American disinclination for discipline, while the superior wages paid ashore in other employments militate against enlistment.

LATEST CASUALITY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. C. C. Bamber, Warwickshires.
Second Lieut. A. Beard, Connaughts.
Lieut. Bowen, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut.-Colonel R. Boys, Engineers.
Major G. T. Brierley, R.G.A.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Bush, Somerset Light Infantry.
Lieut. Featherstonhaugh, Fourth Dragoon Guards.
Major F. S. Irvine, Medicals.
Lieut. Le Fanu, Leicesters.
Capt. D. W. Mackenzie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. Masse, Manchesters.
Lieut. R. V. Montgomery, Somerset L. I.
Capt. L. Oppenheim, Highland L.I.
Lieut.-Colonel E. Pearce-Serocold, Rifle Corps.
Major E. Peel, Field Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. Pell, West Surreys.
Major R. Pierce, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. R. Read (Flying Corps) 1st Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. H. M. Robertson, Field Artillery.
Capt. B. Seymour, Rifle Corps.
Lieut. G. D. Shaw, Field Artillery.
Lieut. the Hon. E. Upton, Rifle Corps.
Lieut. R. M. Vaughan, (Flying Corps) Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Capt. L. Vernon, Field Artillery.
Second-Leiuts. Chichester, Leinsters; Hutchinson, Artillery; S. E. Laville, Leinsters; Maffett, Dublins; Richardson, Rifle Brigade; Slater, Sixtieth; Tyler, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. F. Saker, Connaught Rangers.

MISSING.

Lieut. Doll, Liverpools.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. E. Marston, Horse Artillery.

PRISONERS.

Lieut. R. Flood, Medicals,
Second-Lieut. Lord Garlies, Scots Guards
Second-Lieut. P. Pearce, Essex Regt.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The following casualties are announced:

KILLED.

Captain Clayhills, East Lancashires.
Lieut. G. H. Cox, Scottish Borderers;
Major H. Crispin, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. Gosset, Royal Artillery.
Captain R. Harland, Hampshires.
Lieut. L. H. Hawkins, First Dragoons.
Second-Lieut. A. S. Jarvis, Northamptons.
Major W. L. Lawrenct, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. Marillier, Sussex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. T. Mathews, East Lancashires.
Captain Maxwell, South Wales Borderers.
Captain B. Molloy, Oxferdshire, Yeomanry.
Lieut. K. C. North, Fourth Hussars.
Second-Lieut. J. A Tucker, Royal Artillery.
Second-Lieut. Whitehouse, Northamptons.
Quarter-Master and Honorary Lieut. C. Wilkinson, North Lancs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. R. H. Holme, Scottish Borderers.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. F. Bradshaw, Somersets.
Brigadier-General E. S. Bulfin.
Lieut. R. I. Davidson, Manchesters.
Lieut. C. Firth, Dorsets.
Captain R. S. Gwynn, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. H. A. Harington, Hampshires.
Captain R. D. Johnston, Hampshires.
Captain M. Kennard, Sixth Dragoons.
Lieut.-Colonel H. Leach, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. J. C. Leigh, First Life Guards.
Lieut. C. H. Lloyd, Field Artillery.
Lieut. F. H. Maunsell, Shropshires.
Lieut. R. Paulson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. R. Perceval, and Second-Lieut. C. H. Rogers, Field Artillery.
Captain L. Vernon, Field Artillery.
Lieut. E. Warren, Leicesters.
Lieut. Wardle, Leicesters.
Lieut. R. G. P. Wood, Seventh Dragoons.
Captain the Honourable S. Wyndham, First Life Guards.
Captain Cartwright, Northants.
Captain Compton, Sixth Dragoons.
Captain Cross, Seventh Hussars.
Captain Darwall, Northants.
Lieut. Dent, Sixth Dragoons.
Second-Lieut. Barton, Third Hussars.
Second-Lieut. Curtis, Eleventh Hussars.
Second-Lieut. Fowkes, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. Tanqueray, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. Whittaker, West Ridings.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Major E. W. B. Green, Sussex.
Lieut. Smith, First Life Guards.

MISSING.

Major Viscount Crichton, Horse Guards.
Lieut. R. Hadley, South Wales Borderers.
Major W. Home, Sixth Dragoons.
Captain Sadler, Third Dragoons.
Major Watson, Sixth Dragoons.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C. F. Hamilton, Scots Guards.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. H. Sleigh, Border Regiment.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Major D. Day, Warwicks.

ANTWERP AND ITS TREASURES.

A GREAT STORE OF MASTERPIECES.

Antwerp as a strategic objective was described by Napoleon as "a pistol pointing at the heart of England," says the "Daily News and Leader." It has long been one of the great seaports of Europe, and in the words of the author of "The Belgians at Home," it is "the Naboth's vineyard of the German Chancellerie." Germany has envied it, and has used it as an outlet for her overseas commerce. In his work, already referred to, Mr. Clive Holland, writing in 1911, has this note:—

The proposed new fortifications of Flushing—much of the money for which is said, and we believe not without reason, to have been indirectly supplied by German capitalists—are the subject of considerable apprehension in Antwerp commercial and shipping circles. That their construction would constitute a menace to its trade no one could doubt.

The population of Antwerp, with the exception of the 40,000 members of the foreign colony, one-fourth of whom are Gemran, is Flemish.

Dating from the seventh century, the town is favoured by its situation, which is admirably adapted for development. It had in the Middle Ages already attained a high position as a commercial centre, and towards the close of the fifteenth century it had taken the place of its rival, Bruges, as a great trading city.

A GREAT SEAPORT.

In many respects this fine Continental city reminds visitors from England of Liverpool and the Mersey; or, if they come from Scotland, of Glasgow and the Clyde. It has a touch of picturesqueness, however, which those two great cities lack, and on a fine summer day the river Scheldt, on which the city is built, has a charm that neither Glasgow nor Liverpool possess.

The quays and wharves, too, have a colour that is entirely Continental, but in spite of that the parallel with the English and Scottish cities is not exaggerated. The following little pen-picture of the city may be quoted:—

Certainly Antwerp forms one of the most interesting of Belgian cities of to-day and, although year by year the growth of the suburbs serves more and more to dwarf the comparatively small element of mediævalism still remaining, there are yet to be found not a few old corners and buildings other than the well-known public ones of interest and architectural charm.

The city is rich in artistic treasures, and masterpieces of Rubens, the Van Dycks, Teniers, as well as the great moderns, are to be found in its galleries. Antwerp is justifiably proud of its beautiful Cathedral of Notre Dame, which stands just beyond the north-west corner of the delightful and tree-shadowed Place Verte, which is the recognised centre of the city's life. The Cathedral is the largest, and by many competent judges it is considered the most beautiful Gothic church in the country.

14TH CENTURY CATHEDRAL.

It is of cruciform shape, with triple aisles and ambulatory, and it is generally supposed to have been begun in the middle of the fourteenth century. To travellers the cathedral is known as the "Westminster Abbey of Antwerp."

Apart from its cathedral, Antwerp is famed for its picture gallery, which is magnificently housed in the southern portion of the town. In addition to the old masters, most notable painters of the nineteenth century are represented by some of their finest works.

The Hotel de Ville is somewhat disappointing after those of Brussels, Bruges, and Louvain. It may be said, without dispraise, to be unworthy of the great city by the Scheldt.

One of the most interesting buildings in the city, or, indeed, in Belgium, is the Musee Plantin-Moretus, standing in a corner of the tiny Marche du Vendredi. The building remains essentially as it was when occupied in the sixteenth century by the famous printers, Christopher Plantin and his son-in-law, John Moretus. In it are a number of the early works of Rubens and other Antwerp and Flemish artists.

The Palais de Justice is a modern building, in the French style, dating from 1871, and designed on the lines of a chateau of the 17th century. The pretty little Jardin Botanique is close by the Law Courts, and a little north-eastwards, at the back of the Gare Centrale, are the famous Zoological Gardens, many of whose animals, particularly the lions and venomous snakes, have been killed, lest they should escape and do harm.

The immediate environs are not especially picturesque, but there are many beautiful and extensive avenues, and there are many fine open spaces. The famous forts have already been described.

WAR WITH TURKEY

"FARMAN" BY THE NAWAB OF PALANPUR.

A "Farman" has been issued by his Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur in connection with the outbreak of war with Turkey, in which his Highness, after reminding his Mussalman subjects that England had before thus always treated Turkey as a friend and even at the last moment had assured Turkey that her neutrality would be respected, expresses regret that Turkey has deliberately gone over to the enemy's side. His Highness has no doubt that Mahomedans of India, and especially his Mahomedans subjects, will bear in mind the numerous obligations under which the British Government has placed them and not allow themselves to be misled by false and mistaken notions towards Turkey. His Highness exhorts his subjects to rally to a man by the side of the King-Emperor for the defence of the Empire and trusts that their loyalty will remain deep-rooted and unswerving throughout these trying times.

DEATH OF FIELD-MARSHAL EARL ROBERTS. DIES GREETING THE INDIAN TROOPS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GREATEST SOLDIER OF HIS TIME.

SIXTY YEARS' VIGILANT SERVICE.

CREATOR OF MODERN INDIAN ARMY.

We deeply regret to announce that Lord Roberts, who was on a brief visit to France to greet the Indian troops of which he was Colonel-in-Chief, contracted a chill on Thursday and succumbed to pneumonia after a short illness.

The tale of his sixty years of loyal and vigilant service, which we give below, is perhaps the finest national record on which the English of this generation have to look.

After going through the romance and adventuro of the boy soldier's experiences in the Mutiny, Lord Roberts passed through years of patient study and organizing work that bore their fruit in the laurels of the Afghan campaign.

After that the responsibilities of the Chief-Command in India fell on his shoulders and it was Lord Roberts more than any other man, who created the modern Indian Army which is playing so importtant a part on the battlefield of Europe.

Then at a point where most men's work ends he started afresh with the brilliant campaign by which he retrieved the military fortunes of the Empire in South Africa breaking and dispersing the hitherto victorious Boer forces forcing the relief of Kimberley, Lady smith and Mafeking and occupying i turn Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria. His latter years were marked by the no less vigorous campaign of indefatigable effort to persuade his countrymen of the duty of national defence.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Earl Roberts is dead.

The death of Earl Roberts was announced in the following Press Bureau communique:

"Earl Kitchener announces with deep regret, which he knows will be shared by the whole Army, that he has received this evening the following telegram from Field-Marshal Sir John French:—'I deeply regret to tell you that Earl Roberts died at eight o'clock this evening!"

SUCCUMBED TO PNEUMONIA.

LONDON, Nov. 15, 1-40 a.m.

The Press Bureau adds that Earl Roberts, who was on a brief visit to France to greet the Indian troops of which he was Colonel-in-Chief, contracted a chill on Thursday and succumbed to pneumonia after a short illness.

PRESS TRIBUTES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The announcement of Earl Roberts' death was too late for leaders generally.

"The Times" says: "The nation will feel a profound shock of sorrow at the death of one of the most famous and best beloved of British soldiers in the hour of a national trial, to prepare for which he exerted himself with unsparing devotion."

"Reynold's Newspaper" says: "The end, near the fighting line in the greatest war in history, near the Indian troops with whom he was held in such deep affection, was one fitting such a great soldier. The nation will hold the memory of "Bobs" in tender regard."

SIXTY YEARS' WORK FOR THE EMPIRE.

AN INSPIRING RECORD.

Lord Roberts was born at Cawnpore in 1832, and when a mere child was sent home to be educated. There he remained until 1852, when he returned to India to make the acquaintance of his own father, for one of the worst elements of Anglo-Indian service is the separation of father and child. General Sir Abraham Roberts was in his sixty-ninth year before he really made the acquaintance of his own son. "I left India an infant," says Lord Roberts, "and I had no recollection of him until I was twelve years old, at which time he came home to live. Even then I saw very little of him, as I was at school during the greater part of his sojourn in England, and thus we met at Peshawar almost as strangers." When he returned he was supernumerary second lieutenant, and his father Major-General in command of the Peshawar division. The father and son were only together for one year, when his father's health broke down, and they parted once more.

FIRST DAYS IN INDIA.

When Lord Roberts landed in India at the age of twenty he had a somewhat dreary initiation into the conditions of military service in India. For the first few months his sole duty was to study in the laboratory the native field battery at Dum-Dum, only recreation being an occasional week on Fort William, where his duty was to superintend the firing of salutes. The place a pest-hole, with the adjutant birds as only scavengers, and the death-rate over 10 per cent. per annum. Although Lord Roberts adds in a footnote, as an illustration of the improvements effected by sanitation in India, that the annual rate of mortality among English troops in India was in the first fifty-seven years of this century 69 per 1,000, since 1882 it has never risen to more than 17 per 1,000, or less than one quarter what it used to be. He was very homesick, and the first four months dragged heavily. At the end of that time he was summoned to join his father at Peshawar. He rejoiced like a schoolboy at the approach of holidays. "My joy," he says, "was unbounded when at last my marching orders arrived," the more so, that his destination was that grand field of soldierly activity, the North West frontier. It took him nearly three months to get from Dum-Dum to Peshawar, for those were days in which the railway had not penetrated India, and it took him ninety days to traverse a region which the railway has now bridged in three. He spent a month on the river, being towed in a barge as far as Benares. From thence to Allahabad, through Cawnpore to Meerut, he travelled on wheels. The rest of the journey—some six hundred miles—he had to ride in a palanquin, being carried for thirteen or fourteen hours at a time at a level of only a few inches above an exceedingly dusty road.

THE FASCINATION OF UNIFORM.

While on his journey up country he determined to leave no stone unturned to join the Bengal Horse Artillery, largely, it would seem, because of the exceeding picturesqueness of their uniform. They had the same jacket as the Royal Horse Artillery, but instead of the busby they had a brass helmet covered in front with leopard skin, surmounted by a long red plume, with white buckskin breeches and long boots, completing a uniform which was "one of the most picturesque and effective I have ever seen on a parade ground. Roberts fell in love with them at first sight and when he came upon them again at Umballa he became more than ever enamoured with the idea of belonging to so splendid a service.

IN THE PEST-HOLE OF THE PUNJAB.

After he arrived at his father's headquarters he spent a year with the old soldier, gathering from him an invaluable store of reminiscences as his experience during the first Afghan War, in which Sir Abraham Roberts had commanded a brigade, and had established an intimate friendship with the Dost Mahomed, then Amir. In those days Peshawar was a pest-hole, and sanitary arrangements, particularly as regards the natives, were apparently considered unnecessary. Even in broad daylight it was not safe to go any distance from the Station, but notwithstanding these drawbacks Lord Roberts was very happy there. There was a good deal of excitement and adventure. "I met many friends, and, above all, I had the novel pleasure of being with my father." His father employed him as his aide-de-camp.

"FLOGGING" PARADE.

The pleasure of his sojourn was dashed by two circumstances. One the assassination of Colonel Mackeson the Commissioner, the other a flogging parade, the only one which he ever attended. The culprits were two handsome young horse artillerymen, and it was hateful, he said, to see them thus treated. It tended to destroy their self-respect and make them completely reckless. What he calls the barbarous and degrading custom of flogging remained in full force in the army for nearly thirty years after this flogging parade, but it was the only parade of the kind that he ever had to attend in the whole of his military career.

THE "FUN" OF THE SOLDIER.

The year, however, soon came to a close. His father's health gave way. Young Roberts said farewell, and hurried back in the hope of being able to take part in the punitive expedition against the Afridis. "I rode as fast as relays of horses could carry me in the hope that I should reach Bazidkhel in time for the fun"; but he was very much disappointed on finding that he had arrived too late, and missed his first chance of active service. His reference to the "fun" of running the risk of being killed in endeavouring to kill your troublesome neighbours, is the first note which differentiates the soldier proper from the citizen.

A VISIT TO KASHMIR.

Like everybody else in Peshawar, Lord Roberts had a good deal of fever; so after eighteen months' stay in the pest-hole of Punjab he travelled to Kashmir, where he enjoyed himself immensely. On his way to Khagan an official letter reached him with the signature of the dreaded Deputy Commissioner in the corner. As he and his companions had a shrewd idea of its contents, they agreed that it would be unwise to open it just then. After having stayed in Khagan as long as they wanted, they retraced their steps, and having received a second official letter, deemed it advisable to open the first. It contained orders for their immediate return, and warnings that they were on no account to go to Khagan, whereupon the youngsters felt that they had exercised a wise discretion in postponing the perusal of their official correspondence. He was delighted with Kashmir, and marvelled, like many others before him and after, at the insen-

FIELD-MARSHAL EARL ROBERTS.

sate folly which led us to sell such a paradise for the bagatelle of three-quarters of a million. It would have made, he says, the most perfect sanatorium for our troops, and furnished an admirable field for British enterprise and colonisation, its climate being as near perfection as can be.

THE CHARM OF A FRONTIER CAMP.

In November, 1854 he was posted to a troop of horse artillery at Peshawar, where, fever notwithstanding, he was very glad to stay. "Life on the frontier in those days had a great charm for most young men. There was always something of interest going on. Military expeditions were constantly taking place or being speculated upon, and one lived in hope of being amongst those chosen for active service." The mess also was good. His troop were a magnificent body of men, nearly all Irishmen, most of whom could have lifted him up with one hand, for Lord Roberts, like Napoleon and many another famous General, is anything but a giant. His captain, however, who made up for what Roberts lacked in avoirdupois, weighed seventeen stone.

Renewed attacks of fever drove him once more back to Kashmir. But when set up again, he went through his riding school course, and began to dream of a staff command. To his immense delight he was in the early part of 1856 appointed to officiate in place of Lumsden, the Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, who was told off to serve in Kashmir. He lost the place, however, owing to his not having passed in Hindustani. It was then in May, and in July the half-yearly examination came on. He forthwith engaged the best teacher he could find in Peshawar, shut himself up, and studied Indian literature from morning to night. He passed his examination.

In the autumn of 1856, serving in camp under Brigadier Cotton, he gave the first indication of that geographical instinct which afterwards stood him in good stead by leading his column across the country in the dark. The bump of locality is indeed almost the most valuable bump a soldier can have. In the same autumn he showed that he could ride as well as he could guide, for in one day, between seven o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening, he rode one hundred miles from Chamkanie to Rawal Pindi.

ON THE EVE OF THE MUTINY.

Early in 1856 General Reed took Roberts as his staff officer on a tour of inspection through the Province. It was on the very eve of the Mutiny, but everything seemed perfectly tranquil. Nothing could have been more respectful than the behaviour of the Sepoys. No crimes were reported, no complaints were made. It was in April that year that he first met General Nicholson, of whom Roberts speaks in terms of enthusiastic admiration. The natives worshipped him as a god, fronting a sect, called the Nicholseyns, while Roberts regarded him with a much greater devotion than many people show to their deities. He says, "Nicholson impressed me more profoundly than any man I had ever met before, or have ever met since. I have never seen any one like him. He was the beau ideal of a soldier and a gentleman." The sense of power about him impressed and fascinated young Roberts's mind so much that he was more eager than ever to remain on the frontier, and he was seized with the ambition to follow in Nicholson's footsteps. Events, however, were speedily to take them both from the frontier, and plunge them into the heart of the great life and death struggle which we know as the Mutiny.

DEATH GRAPPLE WITH MUTINEERS.

The storm burst with hardly a warning, when there were not more than 15,000 British soldiers in the Punjab available for duty, against whom there were 65,000 natives, armed with the best weapons which our arsenals could furnish, and trained in all the arts of war by British officers. Fortunately, there were three young men at Peshawar who realised the peril of the situation, and possessed both energy and determination to cope with the defeats. They were Edwards, who was thirty-seven, General Nicholson, who was thirty-five, and Neville Chamberlain, who was thirty-seven. Chamberlain was the commandant of the frontier force. He was placed at the head of a movable column charged with the duty of moving to every point where open mutiny required to be put down by force.

HOW ROBERTS WENT INTO IT.

Roberts's feelings may be imagined when to his infinite delight and astonishment, Chamberlain offered him the appointment of staff officer. "The most wonderful piece of good fortune that could have come to me. My most sanguine hopes seemed to be more than realised. I returned home in a not unpleasant frame of mind, for though the crisis was a grave one, the outlook gloomy, and the end doubtful, the excitement was great." There we have the joy of the fight, the thrill of battle, the fun of the thing, once more dominant in the mind of the young officer, who, on the eve of a struggle that shook the Empire, was so carried away by his own delight at the prospect of taking a leading part in the fighting that all gloomy thoughts of Imperial peril disappeared.

THE INSPIRATION OF PLASSEY.

Fighting enough he had in all conscience, after various adventures with the movable column, Roberts, who had been hastened by a dread lest Delhi should be taken before he could arrive in time to assist, found himself at last in that British camp, which, with miserably inadequate forces, was attempting the capture of the great city. Lord Roberts's observations on his arrival were characteristic. "I awoke early, scarcely able to believe in my good fortune. I was actually at Delhi, and the city was still in the possession of the mutineers." The remark was natural enough; but it brings out into clear relief how a disaster to the State may be regarded as the best of blessings to the soldier. Every day that Delhi remained in the hands of the mutineers imperilled the Empire; but the fact that the mutineers were still in possession of the city fills the heart of the young officer with intense joy.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

The story of the siege, in the course of which three commanding officers died or were invalided, and which at last was carried almost in spite of the officer in command, has been in his own book told with much spirit and detail by Lord Roberts. One thing that stands out very prominently is the extraordinary small force of men with which that fateful action was decided. The effective force on our side in Delhi never amounted to 10,000 men. Of these ten per cent. were killed and 2,845 wounded, while hundreds died of exposure, cholera, and other diseases. The regiments engaged lost more than one-half of their number. Speaking of the siege when it was over, Roberts says:—

I feel I cannot conclude my brief account of it without paying my small tribute of praise and admiration to the troops who bore themselves so nobly from the beginning to the end. Their behaviour was throughout beyond all praise, their constancy was unwearied, their gallantry most conspicuous; in thirty-two different fights they were victorious over long odds, being often exposed to an enemy ten times their number, who, moreover, had the advantage of ground and superior artillery; they fought and worked as if each one felt that on his individual exertions alone depended the issue of the day; they willingly, nay, cheerfully, endured such trials as few armies have ever been exposed to for so long a time. For three months, day after day, and for the greater part of the day, every man had to be constantly under arms, exposed to a scorching Indian sun, which was almost as destructive as, and much harder to bear than, the enemy's never-ceasing fire. They saw their comrades struck down by cholera, sunstroke, and dysentery, more dispiriting a thousand times than the daily casualties in action. They beheld their enemies reinforced while their own numbers rapidly decreased. Yet they never lost heart, and at last, when it became evident that no hope of further reinforcements could be entertained, and that if Delhi were to be taken at all it must be taken at once, they advanced to the assault with as high a courage and as complete a confidence in the result, as if they were attacking at the commencement of a campaign, instead of being the remnant of a force worn out, by twelve long weeks of privation and suffering, by hope deferred (which truly "maketh the heart sick"), and by weary waiting for the help which never came. Batteries were thrown up within easy range of the walls, than which a more heroic piece of work was never performed; and finally, these gallant few, of whom England should in very truth be everlastingly proud, stormed in the face of day a strong fortress defended by 30,000 desperate men, provided with everything necessary to defy assault.

It seems curious that in these days, when the great military powers would consider it absurd to go to war unless they could put half a million of men into the field at once, that the trial of strength on which was staked our Indian Empire should have been fought out between ten thousand men on one side, and thirty thousand men on the other.

A HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE.

It was in one of the fights before Delhi that Roberts received his first wound. They had been dislodging the enemy from a position before the Delhi Gate, and, having accomplished their task, were retiring. He was helping to keep the horses quiet, while his men were limbering up their guns, when he suddenly felt a tremendous blow on his back, which made him faint and sick. He managed, however, to stick to his horse until he got back to the camp, when he found that he had been hit close to the spine by a bullet which would probably have killed him but for the fact that a leather pouch for caps, usually worn in front, had slipped round to the back, and saved his life by intercepting the bullet. It was a month, however, before he could again mount a horse or put on a sword-belt. He remained while wounded in a tent which was literally black with flies, and realised somewhat of the discomfort experienced by wounded soldiers in camp. The whole air was alive with flies, which frequently succeeded in getting down his throat. The united efforts of jackals, vultures, and flies failed to remove the garbage and rotten carcases, which filled the air with pestilential stench.

THE STORMING OF DELHI.

When the eventful day came, and the decision had to be taken for the storming of Delhi, General Wilson was so broken up with ill-health that Nicholson had fully made up his mind to propose to the council of war that, if the General hesitated any longer, he should be superseded, and the command given to another officer. Wilson, however, consented to attack, and after a desperate storm, in which Nicholson himself was killed, the city fell into the hands of the British. Lord Roberts pays a high tribute to the courage of the native workmen employed in constructing the batteries with which breaches were made in the walls at Delhi. He says they were a small unarmed force, but, with that passive bravery so characteristic of natives, as man after man was knocked over they would step a moment, weep a little over a fallen friend, place his body in a row along with the rest, and then work on as before.

Even after part of the walls of Delhi had fallen into the hands of the attacking force, General Wilson was so appalled by his losses, and the strength of the position still remaining to be taken, that he was in two moods about retiring. Nicholson, who was dying in hospital, was so angry and excited on hearing of this suggestion, that he exclaimed, "Thank God I have strength yet to shoot him if necessary!" Wilson thought better of it, and in a short time Delhi passed into British hands. It was the turning point of the Mutiny.

THE CITY AFTER ITS CAPTURE.

The troops had little time, however, to congratulate themselves upon their success, for three days afterwards a column was despatched to Cawnpore. As they marched out of the Lahore Gate, Roberts says that the city presented a very gruesome appearance. It was a veritable city of the dead, in which no sound was heard but the footsteps of the marching men. Dead bodies were strewn about in all directions; every attitude that the death struggle had caused them to assume, and in every stage of decomposition. Dogs were gnawing the corpses, while vultures, disturbed at their loathsome meal, fluttered, heavily gorged, to a safer distance. Some bodies lay with their arms uplifted, as if beckoning. The whole scene was weird and terrible beyond description.

THE KILTS AND THE BEES.

We need not follow in detail the adventurous story of that relieving column. Roberts was through it all. He was present when the troops were surprised before Agra. He visited the scene of the massacre at Cawnpore, and then set out to relieve Lucknow. On one occasion, hearing some commotion in the plain, he got up on the roof, and saw troops flying in every direction. No enemy was in sight, and when he rode to the place, he found that an officer of the Lancers had thoughtlessly thrust his lance into a bees' nest. The result was that the infuriated insects issued in force and dispersed the British troops. The Highlanders woefully lamented the unsuitability of their uniform to keep such an enemy to bay.

When they reached the neighbourhood of Lucknow, Roberts received his first important commission. He was charged with the conducting of a force to the Dilkusha, which is the king's hunting-box, on the outskirts of the city. Roberts describes with much spirit a little expedition in which he was charged with the bringing up of small arms ammunition from the rear his geographpical sense again standing him in good stead. He had to lead two squadrons and 150 camels in the dead darkness past the lines of the enemy, and bring the camels back loaded with ammunition. He succeeded in doing so. He seems always to have been lucky, although, no doubt, his good luck was in most cases due to good management.

HOW HE WON THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Lord Roberts is very modest in his book in the account of his own exploits. Here is the story of how he earned his Victoria Cross. It was at an engagement on the banks of the Kali Nadi at Kanoujganj. They had dispersed the enemy and were pursuing the fugitives, when the order was given to wheel to the right and form up on the road:—

Before, however, this movement could be carried out, we overtook a batch of mutineers, who faced about and fired direct into the squadron at close quarters. I saw Younghusband fall, but I could not go to his assistance, as at that moment one of his sowars was in dire peril from a Sepoy who was attacking him with his fixed bayonet, and had I not helped the man and disposed of his opponent, he must have been killed. The next moment I descried in the distance two Sepoys making off with a standard, which I determined must be captured, so I rode after the rebels and overtook them, and while wrenching the staff out of the hands of one of them, whom I cut down, the other put his musket close to my body and fired; fortunately for me it missed fire, and I carried off the standard.

He adds, "For these two acts I was awarded the Victoria Cross."

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

In the campaign which was forced upon Afghanistan by Lord Lytton, the redeeming feature in a bad business was the brilliant generalship of General Roberts and his friend General Donald Stewart.

In the second volume of his work, General Roberts tells with his usual modesty and frankness the story of his campaign. When he was placed at the head of the Kurum Valley Expeditionary column, upon which the brunt of the fight lay, he had never before enjoyed the responsibility of an independent command. He had, however, been well tried and well tested in subordinate capacities in everything that was going, from the time he landed in India down to the outbreak of the Afghan War. He had a narrow escape for his life in the Umbeyla campaign. He went through the Lushai Expedition, and he had charge of the transport from India in connection with the Abyssinian campaign. It is evident, although he makes no such claim for himself, that the deftness and despatch with which he put the business through, whatever it was with which he was charged, impressed all those under whose orders he served. A man full of energy and resource, in the prime of life, as brave as he was lucky, and as indomitable when prostrated by sickness as when in vigorous health, it is no wonder that employments heaped themselves upon him long before his years warranted his acceptance of positions of such responsibility. But although he was constantly kept busy hurrying hither and thither both in India and out, he had no experience of independent command until Lord Lytton's war. Immediately before it broke out, he was preparing to undertake the duties of a new frontier commissionership of Scinde which was then to be created but as soon as war was decided upon with Afghanistan, the authorities at once appointed "Bobs" to command one of the columns

HIS FIRST AFGHAN VICTORY.

Nothing could have been more successful than the way he handled the force entrusted to him. The Afghans occupied an almost

(Continued on page 10.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

impregnable position at Peiwar Kotal. The hill on which they had established a vastly superior force, both in number and in artillery, than that which was under the command of General Roberts, would have effectually barred the approach to Cabul, had not a mountain path been discovered on the left, along which General Roberts led the bulk of his force in person, while the feint of an attack was made in front. The movement was brilliantly successful. The Afghans were surprised sleeping behind their earthworks, and the decisive advantage was gained which very shortly afterwards was converted into a signal victory. The victory of Peiwar Kotal cleared the way to the Shutar Garden Pass, and convinced the Amir that all was up. He fled precipitately with the Russian Mission to Russian Turkestan, where he died, one of the most conspicious victims of British Jingoism. When Lord Beaconsfield "plunged" once more on the wrong horse, he provoked the despatch of the Russian Mission to Cabul, which would otherwise never have entered Afghanistan.

The Amir having departed, the peace of Gandamak was patched up with Yakub Khan, who for some troubled months played the part of Amir, disliked by his own subjects, and distrusted—not without cause—by his British supporters.

THE BATTLE OF CHARASIA.

General Roberts recorded his opinion frankly at the time that the peace would not last, because the Afghans had not had a sufficiently severe beating, and events were soon to justify his warnings. General Cavagnari and his staff were massacred in Cabul, and on Lord Roberts was thrown at a moment's notice the responsibility of avenging his death and re-establishing British prestige in Afghanistan. An expeditionary force was hastily put together, and placing himself at their head, General Roberts led them over the Shutar Garden Pass, almost to the gates of Cabul. He gives an interesting and somewhat amusing account of the way in which he was embarrassed by the presence within his camp of the puppet Amir, who, while professing to be a friend and ally of the British Government, was suspected, probably not without reason, of having, if not planned, then certainly connived at the rising of which poor Cavagnari was the victim. It was at Charasia, before Cabul, that the decisive battle was fought which broke the spirit of the Afghans and enabled General Roberts to enter Cabul at the head of his victorious troops. All these stirring incidents are described in a style at once simple and lucid.

AT CABUL.

When General Roberts occupied Cabul his difficulties were but beginning. He had to devise some kind of government, and Yakub Khan, the late Amir, insisted upon abdicating. While discussing those problems the British garrison was confronted with a rising of the tribes which compelled it to hold on by its eyelids and fight for its life.

The great rising of the tribes under Mohammed Jan exposed General Roberts to imminent danger of extinction; had he not wisely decided to occupy the Sherpur cantonments instead of dividing his force by an attempt to occupy Cabul itself, the issue might have been very different. As it was, there were moments of intense anxiety. General Roberts had a very narrow escape from being cut off with a small body of troops, which experienced almost the only reserve British arms had to endure under his generalship. Immediately after that the whole country in the Pass alone remained in the hands of the British. The city of Cabul joined the tribesmen and at one time Sherpur stood like an island in the midst of a surging sea of one hundred thousand armed natives inspired with the passion of patriotism and religion. The issue, however, after the first was never seriously in doubt, and when the great combined attack of the infuriated multitude on the walls of Sherpur had been beaten back, the great confederacy broke up, the tide of tribul war ebbing as rapidly as it rose.

THE DISASTER AT MAIWAND.

General Roberts continued to hold his own at Cabul until Sir Donald Stewart, fighting his way northward from Khandahar, meeting and beating the Afghans at Ahmed Khel, arrived in Cabul and took over the command, almost at the same moment that Mr. Gladstone succeeded Lord Beasonsfield as head of the English Government. There seemed good hopes now of getting Abdur Rahman installed as Amir in Cabul, when a great disaster overtook the British arms in Southern Afghanistan. General Burrows, in command of a British force of 2,500 men, was totally defeated by Ayub Khan at Maiwand, losing very nearly one half of his whole force. The survivors shut themselves up behind the impregnable walls of Khandahar, while Ayub, exulting in the easy victory he had gained over the hated infidel, was recognised as lord of all the territory outside the range of the cannon on the city walls.

THE RELIEF OF KHANDAHAR.

This defeat led to the last great exploit in India, with which General Roberts' name will be for ever associated. Instead of relieving the garrison at Khandahar from Quetta, General Stewart and Lord Roberts decided to march a relieving force from Cabul to Khandahar, a distance of three hundred miles, by the same road along which General Stewart had fought his way northward. The story of that expedition is told very concisely by General Roberts. It consisted of almost exactly 10,000 men of all ranks, with 18 guns; of these nearly 2,500 were British, and 7,000 Native. Besides the troops there were 8,000 camp followers, 1,500 Afghan and 1,200 Indian ponies, 4,500 mules, 1,100 donkeys and 180 camels. Each man carried 70 rounds of ammunition and had 130 in reserve. Every man was a veteran, and all, native and British alike, were animated by enthusiastic devotion to their General who had so often led them to victory.

MARCHING THROUGH AFGHANISTAN.

The march southward was partically uncontested, the chief difficulty being in obtaining firewood for cooking. It has often been said that armies march on their bellies, and it is a striking corroboration of this fact to be told that the daily supply of food needed by the force which General Roberts took into Kandahar was not less than forty-five tons, which had to be either carried with the force or collected from the surrounding country. The daily consumption of salt alone was nearly quarter of a ton, while the daily ration of rum was eighty gallons. Food and fuel supply were the chief difficulties in the way of carrying this force of 18,000 men and 11,000 animals across the country. Fortunately, however, all difficulties were overcome, and the force, which started from Cabul on the 9th August, reached Kelat on the 23rd, having made a continuous march of 225 miles in fourteen days, and 136 miles from Ghazni in eight days. He had only lost one British soldier, eight natives, and eleven camp followers. The march from Kelat to Kandahar was taken with more leisure; the garrison was safe, and there was no reason for excessive haste. Unfortunately, four days before entering the city, General Roberts was knocked up with fever, and being unable to sit on his horse, had to be carried in a doolie.

THE DEFEAT OF AYUB KHAN.

On arriving at Kandahar he found the garrison totally demoralised. The day after his arrival, General Roberts took out his whole force, fell upon Ayub Khan's front and rear and after somewhat stiff fighting Ayub Khan's force was shattered into hopeless ruin. Our loss was three British officers killed and eleven wounded, while the killed and wounded altogether, natives and British, did not amount to two hundred and fifty. Ayub's camp was captured and all his cannon, while he himself fled towards Herat. With that occasion the Afghan War came to an end. General Roberts was made a G.C.B., and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. His health was much impaired by his fever, and he had to return to India invalided.

RETIREMENT FROM INDIA.

Before proceeding to Madras, Roberts went home on furlough, and when the news of the disaster at Majuba Hill in South Africa arrived in London at the end of February 1881, he was appointed Governor of Natal and Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. He arrived at Cape Town to find that peace had been made with the Boers, and that instructions were awaiting him to return home. The same year he attended the autumn manoeuvres in Hanover as the guest of the German Emperor. He declined the post of quartermaster-general to the forces in succession to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and returned to India, arriving at Madras in November. The following year he visited Burma with the Viceroy, and in 1885 attended the meeting between Abdur Rahman and Lord Dufferin at Rawalpindi at the time of the Panjdeh incident, in connexion with which he had been nominated to the command of an army corps in case of hostilities. In July he succeeded Sir Donald Stewart as Commander-in-Chief in India, and during his seven years' tenure of this high position instituted many measures for the benefit of the army, and greatly assisted the development of frontier communications and defence. At the end of 1886, at the request of the Viceroy, he took personal command for a time of the forces in Burma, and organized measures for the suppression of dacoity. For his services he received the medal, was created G.C.I.E., and promoted supernumerary general. In 1890 he did the honours of the army to Prince Albert Victor at a standing camp at Muridki, and in 1891 his attention was occupied with the Zhob and Hunza Nagar frontier campaigns. On the 1st of January 1892 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford. In 1893 he left India for good, and the G.C.S.I. was bestowed upon him. He was promoted to be Field-Marshal in 1895, and in the autumn of that year succeeded Lord Wolseley in the Irish command and was sworn a privy councillor. At Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in 1897 he was created K.P.

THE MARCH TO PRETORIA.

After the disastrous actions in the Boer war in South Africa in December 1899 at Magersfontein, Stormberg, and Colenso, where his only son was killed, Lord Roberts was sent out as commander-in-chief. He arrived at Cape Town on the 10th of January 1900, and after organizing his force, advanced with sound strategy on Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, and soon changed the aspect of affairs. The sieges of Kimberley and Ladysmith were raised, and the Boer general, Cronje, flying towards the capital, was overtaken at Paardeberg and, after a fine defence, compelled to surrender, with 5,000 men, on the anniversary of Majuba Day, the 27th on February 1900. Roberts entered Bloemfontein on the 13th of March, and after six weeks' preparation, advanced on Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal. Mafeking was relieved on the 17th of May, and Pretoria occupied on the 5th of June. The two Boer states were annexed, and the war gradually assuming a guerilla character, Roberts handed over the command to Lord Kitchener and returned to England to fill the office of commander-in-chief of the army in succession to Lord Wolseley.

He arrived in the Solent on the 2nd of January 1901, and the same day, at Osborne, had an audience of Queen Victoria, who handed him the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The next day he was received at Paddington by the prince and princess of Wales, and drove in procession to Buckingham Palace, where he was entertained as the guest of the Queen. He agained had an audience of the Queen at Osborne on the 14th of January on his elevation to an earldom, the last audience given by her majesty before her death, which took place eight days later. When the German emperor came to London for the queen's funeral, he decorated Lord Roberts with the Order of the Black Eagle. Earl Roberts received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and a grant of £100,000 for his services in South Africa. In 1905 he resigned his post on the Committee of National Defence, and devoted himself to attempting to rouse his countrymen to the necessity of cultivating rifle-shooting and of adopting systematic general military training and service.

A Recent Photograph.—Earl Roberts inspecting the Territorials.

AN AMERICAN SKETCH OF LORD ROBERTS.

Julian Ralph, the well-known American war correspondent wrote thus of Lord Roberts in "Harper's Magazine," during the Boer War.

No one questions or doubts "Bobs" in the British army. His place is unique there—and in all the world besides.

If all the world besides no other man has the confidence, affection, and pride of so many men. It is not merely the private soldier who is wholly satisfied simply to be led by him. The feeling is the same among the officers. He has infinite tact because he is in complete sympathy with every man in or above the ranks. He returns every salute; he talks to every sort of soldier; he knows them by name by the hundreds. He is more profuse in kind words and compliments than in reproof, just as he is most inclined to be gentle and kindly, yet every man knows how firm and severe he can be. In those two sentences lies the definition of perfect justice, which he nearly personifies.

He makes so little show and parade that there is no plainer man among his 200,000; and yet he is always as neat as a pin; a straight-built, solidly set-up, quick, nervous little man, with bright eyes under a majestic forehead and above a masterful chin. His face is so sad and gentle when it is in repose that you have to look at it again and again—and then only to add to your wonder how that can be the visage of a man who deals death for a profession, and leads to death the flower of the army he loves. Look at the same face again when he is speaking, giving orders. It is just as kindly, but the melancholy has fled, and in its place is the indefinable tracery called "command."

He trusts every man implicitly until he finds himself mistaken in an individual; then it is not comfortable to be in that man's shoes. He is never angry. He controls his temper as he does his appetite, for he never smokes, and drinks hardly at all. He lives, in war, as plainly as any colonel under him, to say the least.

Beyond and behind and above all else that distinguishes him is this: that though he is a general among men, he counts himself, before God, a humbler soldier, for, without ever intruding the fact, he is a devout Christian.

MR. GOKHALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 14.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale who returned to India by the last English Mail arrived in Poona this morning by the sleeping car train. He got down at the Kirkee Station. It is understood that arrangements have been made for holding an extraordinary session of the Servants of India Society and this will commence from the 18th instant His stay in England has done him good and his health is now better than when he left for Europe in March last.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

BRITISH COMMITTEE'S WORK.

LORD CREWE'S RECOGNITION

The following report of the year's work has been issued by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress:—

During this year, all other events have been dwarfed by the outbreak of the most terrible war that the world has ever seen; and nobly has India risen to the occasion, taking her place without hesitation by the side of the United Kingdom, in their struggle for the freedom of mankind, and the maintenance of good faith among nations.

In his gracious message delivered on September 8 to the Princes and Peoples of India, the King-Emperor has shown how, in the interests of civilisation, he has been forced to take part in this calamitous conflict: "I rejoice," he says, "that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision. Paramount regard for treaty, faith, and the pledged words of rulers and peoples is the common heritage of England and India." In this great crisis nothing, his Majesty declares, had moved him more than India's whole-hearted goodwill; and in reciprocating the expressions of love and devotion, he concludes with these memorable words: "I would call to mind India's gracious message to the British nation of goodwill and fellowship which greeted my return in February, 1912, after the solemn ceremony of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfilment of the assurances given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked."

INDIA AND THE WAR.

With just pride the leaders of the Indian National Congress recognise these happy relations between England and India, knowing how during long years they have laboured to inspire this loyalty and patriotic devotion now made manifest to the world. Just twenty years ago, in the spring of 1894, a great European war, such as now rages, seemed to be impending, and Allan Hume, the "Father of the Congress," in bidding farewell to India, addressed stirring words of exhortation to a great public meeting assembled in his honour at Bombay: If unhappily such a war broke out, and England was involved, he adjured the Indian people to give united and ungrudging support to the British people. Indians should, he said, "rally as one man to the side of those little isles which have been justly designated Freedom's last stronghold—Freedom's keep! Yes, in the noblest sense of the words, a great war will be India's opportunity—opportunity for proving that if in periods of peace she clamours, at times somewhat angrily, for equal civil rights, in the hour of war she is ever ready and anxious to accept equal military risks." This appeal, instinct with the speaker's prophetic fervour, went straight to the hearts of the people; and the spirit thus evoked—the spirit which from the first has animated the Indian National Congress—manifests itself to-day in the noble enthusiasm inspiring a united India.

The tremendous crisis of to-day is indeed India's opportunity; but let no one forget that it is also England's opportunity. The Indian expressions of loyalty to the Empire are sincere, but the authorities should bear in mind that the country is very far from being satisfied with its political condition. Indians desire to maintain the British connexion, but it is on condition that the connexion should be in accordance with royal and parliamentary pledges; that it should be a fair partnership, beneficial to both parties; that it should represent brotherhood, not subjection and exploitation.

INDIA OFFICE REORGANISATION.

As regards Parliamentary proceedings, the most important event in the current year has been the introduction by Lord Crewe of a Bill in the House of Lords to amend the constitution of the India Council at Westminster. In their report of last year (pars. 2 to 11) the British Committee discussed very fully the merits of this question, urging the Congress to put forward constructive proposals for the reform of the India Office; also to send to England delegates from among its most trusted leaders, for the purpose of laying the Congress scheme before the Secretary of State, furnishing information to their friends in Parliament, and pressing the case for India on the attention of the British public.

At the Session held at Karachi in December, 1913, the Congress gave to the question of India Council reform the prominence which its importance demanded. As President, the Hon. Nawab Syed Mahomed reviewed the whole subject in a masterly address, and made proposals for so constituting the Council as to afford to the Secretary of State the means of ascertaining India's needs and requirements through duly qualified representatives of the Indian people. In accordance with these views the Congress passed resolutions the principal one urging on the Secretary of State "that the total number of members of the Council should not be less than nine, and that the elected portion of the Council should consist of not less than one-third of the total number of members, who should be non-official Indians chosen by a constituency consisting of the elected members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils."

THE CONGRESS DELEGATES IN LONDON.

Further, the Congress authorised the All-India Congress Committee "to arrange for a deputation consisting, as far as possible, of representatives of the different Provinces, to England to represent Indian views" on the important subjects on which the Congress had expressed an opinion. In accordance with this resolution, elections were held in the various Provinces, and the following delegates were duly appointed: Bengal, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu; Madras, Hon. B. N. Sarma; Bombay, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. N. M. Samarth; United Provinces and Behar, Mr. S. Sinha and Mr. Mazhar-ul Haque; Punjab, Lala Lajpat Rai. It will be noted that these delegates were all men of position and experience in public affairs, the majority of them having occupied seats in the Viceregal and Provincial Legislative Councils. Their instructions were to press the case for India on the Secretary of State, on Parliament, and on the British public; and to act in consultation with the British Committee in the performance of their arduous duties.

Arrangements accordingly were made by the British Committee on behalf of the delegatee, the most important being an interview with Lord Crewe at the India Office, a meeting with members of the House of Commons, arranged by Sir Herbert Roberts, and a conference of influential sympathisers, presided over by Lord Courtney. Further, in order to familiarise the public with the merits of the case, a large distribution was made of two "Congress Green-Books," one giving the presidential addresses at Karachi and Agra, and the other being a note on the history and proposed reorganisation of the India Council.

The reception of the delegates at the India Office by Lord Crewe was arranged for May 11, that being the latest date that could be fixed before the introduction of the Bill in the House of Lords. The Chairman of the British Committee introduced the delegates, and by the favour of Lord Crewe the interview was not the formal reception of a deputation, but rather took the form of a friendly conference, with a free interchange of views It lasted about two hours, and the delegates were much impressed by the patience and courtesy with which all their representations were received. Mr. Charles Roberts, the Under Secretary for India, was present at the interview, and afterwards entertained the delegates at luncheon at the House of Commons.

On May 13 the delegates were received at a meeting of members of the House of Commons in No. 5 Committee room of the House. The chair was taken by our tried and trusty friend, Sir Charles Swann senir member for Manchester; and each of the delegates had an opportunity of addressing those present, and of replying to their enquiries regarding the facts of the case. On May 14 the Chairman of the British Committee invited a company of members of Parliament, journalists, and other influential sympathisers to meet the delegates at a breakfast at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Afterwards, Lord Courtney took the chair at a Conference, when the delegates made speeches, each taking up a separate branch of the subject. Lord Courtney and other British speakers gave cordial support to the claims of Indians to effective representation on the Council of the Secretary of State.

THE BILL AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

On May 25 Lord Crewe formally introduced in the House of Lords his Bill "to amend the law as to the Council of India"; and it was read a first time without any speeches being made. The terms of the Bill, when published, were carefully considered by the delegates, and on June 16 they attended a full meeting of the British Committee, when the whole situation was reviewed. As the result of these deliberations, the delegates on June 19 submitted to the Secretary of State a reasoned note on the provisions of the Bill. In this note they thanked Lord Crewe for the interview he had granted to them, and expressed their warm appreciation of his desire "to meet to some extent the proposals of the Indian National Congress, as is apparent from some of the provisions of the Bill, inasmuch as the principle of election, though in a qualified form, has been recognised; and, further, it is proposed to convert the present practice of appointing at least two Indians to the Council into a statutory requirement, and that there is no change proposed in the methods or procedure of the India Office which may introduce a portfolio system." At the same time, they pointed out that the Bill fell short of Indian wishes as expressed by the Congress; and they urged that the Indian representatives should be elected by the elected members alone of the Indian Legislative Councils, not by the nominated non-official members; also, that they should be elected direct, as proposed by the Congress, and not selected from a list, as provided in the Bill.

On June 30 Lord Crewe moved the second reading of the Bill, giving his reasons for proposing a "qualified and limited" form of Indian representation in the Council. In moving the rejection of the Bill, Lord Curzon said that it was "a bad Bill founded upon radically unsound principles": the Indians that would be chosen under Lord Crewe's scheme would be "public men, platform speakers—men who were identified with popular movements in India"; these might be useful in India, but were not men suitable for the India Council, which should be a body of experts, not of politicians and public speakers. In other words, no Congress leader need apply. On a division, Lord Curzon's motion to reject the Bill was carried by a majority of 58, the figures being 96 and 38.

The rejection of this Bill is much to be regretted. Lord Morley pointed out that the Bill gave effect to his reform policy of 1909, and declared that its summary rejection was "something like a disaster, and certainly a grave blunder." And the same view was expressed by such experienced friends of India as Lord Reay and Lord Courtney. The Bill recognised the principle of Indian representation; and had it been passed in the House of Lords, a full-dress debate would have been secured in the House of Commons, where Ministers command a majority, and would have lent a favourable ear to their supporters when proposing a settlement satisfactory to India's reasonable aspirations.

In conclusion, this Committee desires to place on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by the delegates, whose wise and temperate advocacy of Indian claims has made a most favourable impression on public opinion in this country. Besides working in connexion with Lord Crewe's Bill, they obtained useful interviews with personages of influence, and contributed valuable letters and articles to the public Press. The important work thus accomplished at a time of great tension in British affairs shows how superlatively necessary it is that India should have in London permanent representatives from among their trusted leaders, ready always to take occasion by the hand, and further the interests of India at the seat of power.

LORD CREWE AND THE CONGRESS.

As a lasting benefit to India arising from the Congress deputation, we have reason to rejoice that Lord Crewe, in receiving the delegates with such distinguished courtesy, has completed the recognition of the Congress as representing loyal and enlightened public opinion in India. In 1890 Lord Lansdowne, as Viceroy of India, declared that the Congress movement was "perfectly legitimate." Next, in January, 1911, when the Congress leaders came in deputation to Lord Hardinge at Calcutta to present to him as Viceroy the resolutions passed at the Allahabad Session, he received them with due ceremonial at Government House, and replied to their address with marked cordiality. And now Lord Crewe, in welcoming the delegates at the India Office, has confirmed the policy by which the ruling power accepts the active co-operation of the Congress in the interests of peace and good government.

THE PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

The Committee have had the advantage of the presence in England of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who has been able, in the intervals of attendance to his duties as a member of the Indian Public Services Commission, to render much useful advice and assistance. It is a pleasure to note that his health is showing signs of marked improvement. The Journal India, which is the recognised organ of the Congress in England, has continued the valuable work which it has rendered for so many years past. There is no other means of continuously bringing the Indian point of view on Indian news before the British public. It is the only channel through which the Congress propaganda can be effectively carried on in England, and it is in this organ alone that a complete record of Parliamentary Indian Intelligence is to be found. We appeal again on its behalf for generous support from the friends of progress in India. Our Secretary, Mr. Douglas Hall, has just completed 21 years of most faithful service. We much regret that of late he has suffered in health. Indian friends who have experienced his ready help will join with us in wishing him early and complete restoration to health.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 14

The following are appointed to the India Army Reserve officers:—

To be Captain, Infantry branch: E. J. Arthur.

To be Lieutenant, Cavalry Branch—S. A. Macmillan.

To be Second Lieutenants, Cavalry Branch—Guy, Chester Shortridge, James Watson, Harold Fairweather, John Hedley Summerskill, John Mackinnon Goulding, Charles Alexander Forbes, James Maurice Falkner, Arthur Glynne Lewis, Archie Chalmers Hills, James Were Hunt, Walter William Macdonald Murray, Claud Lestock Reid, William Norman Winckworth, Charles Norman Mixon, Frederick Charles Guthrie.

To be Second Lieutenants, Infantry Branch—Frederick Bradshaw Deane-Spread; Leslie Arthur Bennett; John Charles Gammon, William Malcolm Campbell, Marshall, William Guerden Galloway, John Basil Brotherton, Herbert George Lock, Joseph Stanley Culverwell, Guy Falbot Lemon; Henry Malkin Hance, Robert Henry Dundas, Bolton Percival Francio Purvee; Kenneth De Berniers, Smart Dinis, Mahon Turner, Walter Aloysius Doyle Kelly, Harold Augustus Starkey, George Fredrick Welch, Stephen Gabriel, Fry Noel, Eric Arnott, Herbert Parsons, Edward Claude Le Patovrel, Cecil Lennox Foreman, Arnold Roy Ubsdell, Edward Charles St. John Ronaldson, Robert Lamb, David Crait, Edward John Alexander Hart, Arthur Frederick Joseph Neville, Gerald Richard Llewhallin.

A merchant of Trichur has telegraphed expressing his loyal and respectful congratulations to the Governor of Madras on the "Emden's" destruction and desiring to present H. M. S. Sydney's Captain with a gold medal on the capture of Prince Franz Joseph of Hohenzollern and the Captain.

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'Malarial' Tablets.—Besides quinine these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs which, while enhancing the effects of quinine, have entirely neutralized its evil effects. They are indicated in all kinds of malarial fevers (quotidian, tertian and quartan). Price As. 12 per phial of 25.

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Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Kurchi.—A specific for acute and chronic Dysentery used in conjunction with our Liqd. of Ext. Bael, rapidly cures even the most obdurate cases. Price Rs. 1-4 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Kurchi and As. 10 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Bael.

Aqua Ptychotis Conc.—Contains the active principles of Ajowan and is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders. Price As. 8 per 3 oz. phial.

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Ptycho Papain.—is Ajowan in combination with Papin, the well-known vegetable ferment from the Papaia fruit. The preparation also contains Sodium Benzo Borate and aromatics. It is a powerful antiseptic and carminative. Indicated in all sorts of digestive disorders, Diarrhoea of Children and Adults, Price Rs. 1-4 per 4 oz. phial.

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HIGH COURT.

THEFT OF A DECREE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

MAHOMED CASSIM PATEL *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The appellant was charged with theft in a building under section 380 I. P. C. in respect of a decree and was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 201.

Hormusji Bazanji Bharucha obtained a decree for Rs. 110-10-0 against a man named Boardman in the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Bharucha gave that decree to Mr. Surti pleader, to obtain prohibitory order against the judgent debtor's salary. Mr. Surti ordered his clerk, Baburao Nana, to obtain the said order from the Registrar. On 1st July Baburao went to his master's office with the said decree. There the accused came and asked Baburao whether he had Bharucha's decree with him; the latter refused to say. Thereupon the accused said that he had the decree and that it was in the bundle that he had. Then he took out the decree and went out of the office. The matter was then reported to the police, and the prosecution of the accused followed.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel acquitted the accused and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

Mr. Justice Beaman said:—We think after carefully considering the evidence that no real offence of theft has been proved. What appears to have happened is that the accused, who was a friend of the judgment debtor, went to the office of Mr. Surti with the object of effecting a compromise, and rightly or wrongly believing that he had achieved his purpose, he took the decree from a bundle of papers lying on the table of Mr. Surti's clerk Baburao. With that decree he went straight into the office of Mr. Vikaji Patel, who had been instructed to anticipate the application for an attachment of the debtor's pay by asking for instalments or a new trial, and informed him that there was no need to take any further action in the matter as the accused had compromised it with the creditor, Hormusji. Hormusji entered the office of Mr. Patel, and apparently a dispute arose as to the amount of instalments to be paid by the debtor. Hormusji declares that he then complained to Mr. Patel, whose evidence, we think, is entitled to be believed, does not bear out Hormusji upon this point. He says that Hormusji and the accused came to words about the amount of the instalments and nothing more. It is also to be noted that Baburao from whom, if from any body, a theft was committed, admitted before the police that his first complaint was false. We are unable to hold that in a case of this kind, where the criminal intention is, to say the least of it, extremely doubtful, a respectable man ought to be convicted and branded for the rest of his life as a convicted thief. We are, therefore, of opinion, without further going minutely into the evidence, an analysis of which we think would fully establish the justice of our conclusion, that the conviction and sentence recorded ought to be set aside, and the accused ought to be acquitted and discharged, and we so order. The fine, if paid, to be refunded.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, with Mr. Godinho and Mr. Kelkar, appeared on behalf of the accused. The Government pleader represented the Crown.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC,

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabajirao charged Ganpat Pandu alias Ramji Dowlat with the theft of a gold watch and chain belonging to his employer, Dr. G. A. Jayker, residing at Girgaum Road.

The accused who was recently employed as a domestic servant by the complainant, removed the articles from his master's coat-pocket during his absence, and absconded, but was subsequently arrested on suspicion by a policeman. He was convicted, and as there were six previous convictions against him he was sentenced to eighteen months' regorous imprisonment.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Asharam of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Tukaram Malhari with pocket-picking.

Narayan V. Pradhan was at the Dadar Railway station on the 12th instant, when the accused removed Rs. 17 in cash from his pocket. This was noticed and the accused was arrested. He was convicted, and as there were eight previous convictions against him he was sentenced to eighteen months' regorous imprisonment, of which six weeks were to be in solitary confinement. He was also ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of two years, after his release from jail.

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Mr. M. Laul De. De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

MATRICULATION STANDARD IN ENGLISH.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, was held on Saturday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Senate discussed the proposed introduction of Indian History into the Pass History curriculum of the B. A. Examination.

Prof. G. Anderson moved, as recomended by the Board of Studies in History and Economics and the Syndicate, the substitution of (1) History of England (Political and Constitutional), (2) Political Economy and (3—4) any two papers out of (a) History of Rome and the outlines of the History of Greece, (b) A period of Indian History and (c) European History, for the present course of (1) History of Rome and the outlines of the History of Greece, (2) History of England (Political and Constitutional), (3) European History, and (4) Political Economy.

Prof. Anderson said it would be unfair both to the University and the students if the proposed amendments were accepted. For they would make it very difficult to maintain a uniform standard. He agreed with the Board of Studies that the existing course should not be altered more than was absolutely necessary, that this could be effected by introducing Indian History, that there should be a modified system of option and that economics should be an essential part of the curriculum. Referring to Mr. Paranjpye's amendment, the speaker said the course must be considered as a whole.

Mr. K. Natrajan seconded the motion.

The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye moved, as an amendment, the substitution of (1) Any one out of three alternative periods of Indian History, and (2) any one out of three alternative periods of European History, for (1) A period of Indian History and (2) European History, respectively. He also moved that candidates be required to produce from the Principal of their College a certificate that they had attended a course of at least twelve lectures of a general nature in that subject in which they did not offer for examination.

Principal Paranjpye said that if the orginal proposal was carried, the College would find it rather difficult to specialise in all the subjects. He had therefore suggested alternative courses. As to European History, it was rather a large subject and he was of opinion that only a period of it should be prescribed.

Mr. D. G. Padhye strongly opposed Mr Paranjpye's suggestion that students should attend a course of at least twelve lectures in the subject in which they did not offer for examination. The speaker was of opinion that it was essential for the history students to have a knowledge of the history either of Rome or Greece.

Principal Covernton said the principle actuating the recommendation of the Board of Studies seemed to be that a student should have a general knowledge of four out of five branches of history and a detailed knowledge of the fifth, and this principle had a good deal to be said in its favour.

Mr. Natrajan opposed Mr. Paranjpye's amendment.

Mr. Paranjpye's amendment being put to the vote was defeated.

Prof. P. A. Wadia moved an amendment, which was also lost.

Mr. D. G. Padhye also moved an amendment on the subject.

Dr. Mackichan at this stage moved that the Syndicate be asked to review their decision. He said they had heard a number of experts, and he would say that he felt never more confused about a subject than on the present occasion after hearing them. Besides, this incessant tinkering with their curriculum would give it an air of uncertainty.

Both Dr. Mackichan's and Mr. Padhye's amendments were lost.

Prof. Anderson's original motion was then carried.

The Senate next gave consideration to a proposal to fix the standard for passing in English at the Matriculation Examination at 33 per cent. in each of the two papers instead of 33 per cent. in the total of the two papers as at present.

Dr. Mackichan, moving a proposition to the above effect, said the object of the motion was to raise the standard of passing in English. From many quarters complaints had been received regarding the inadequate preparation of students in the subject. At present candidates passed in the subject without showing proficiency in composition, and by merely cramming the rules of grammar and the text books. This the altered regulation would prevent.

The motion was carried. This concluded the business on the agenda.

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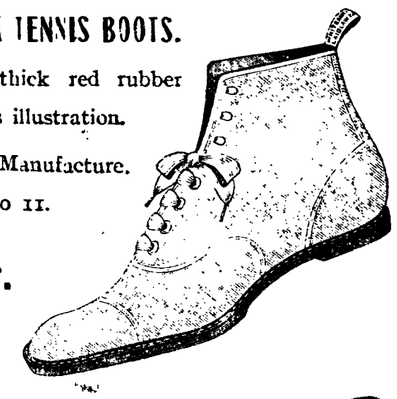

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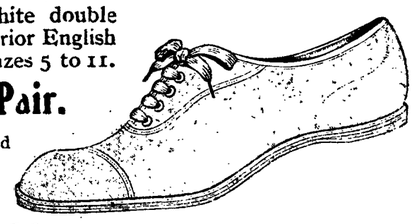

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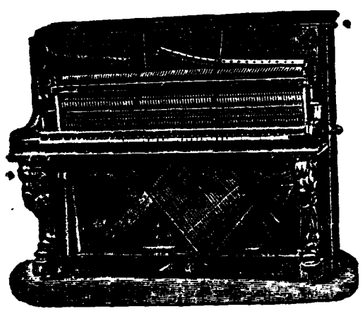

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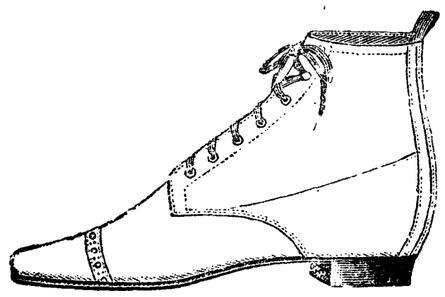

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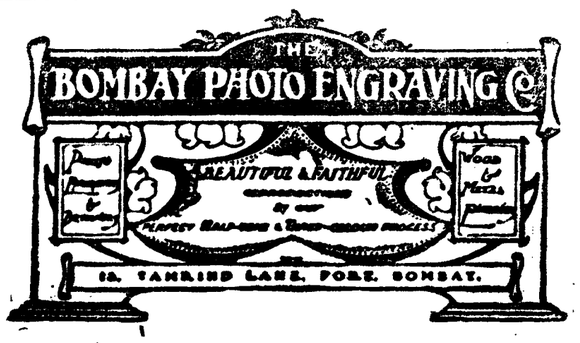

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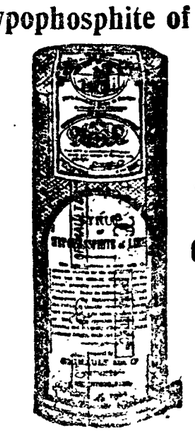

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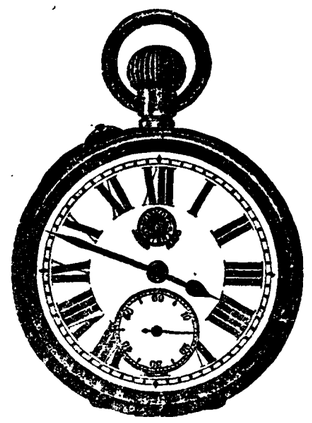

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